2004-206368 DERMENT-ACC-NO:

200420 DEKMENT-MEEK:

COPYRIGHT 2009 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

Curable resin composition for fine shaped TITLE:

molding used

for precision equipment, contains compound

alicyclic hydrocarbon structure and radical having

polymerizable

group, and polymerization initiator

INVENTOR: HASEGAWA Y; KITAMURA K

PATEUT-ASSIGNEE: OMRON KK [OMRO]

PRIORITY-DATA: 2002UP-012776 (January 22, 2002)

LANGUAGE DOB-DATE BNB-NO LYLENT-FAMILY:

October 10, 2003 A 31538SE00S qt AU

:ATAG-NOITADIJ99A

APPL-DATE APPL-DESCRIPTOR **BOB-NO** ON-JAGA

 $A \setminus N$ A31638260029t 2002JP-326966

November 11, 2002

INT-CL-CURRENT:

C0812/I8 S000010I CIbb DATE IBC LXbE

C08ES0/00 S000010T CIBS

C08E4/32 20060101 CIPS

RELATED-ACC-NO: 2004-307628

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 2003286316 A

:TDARTEAG-DIEAG

sytcyclic NOVELTY - A curable resin composition contains a compound having an

hydrocarbon structure and a radical polymerizable group, and a

polymerization

initiator.

DESCRIBLION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) manutacture of fine shaped molding;
- (2) fine shaping molding; and
- (3) precision equipment.

USE - For fine shaped molding used for precision equipment. Lye

moldings are

theet, components such as Fresnel lens, lenticular lens, micro lens, prism

light reflecting plate, light diffusion board and diffraction grating

(all

claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The curable reain composition is excellent in fine

property, and enables to obtain molding with excellent strength and apsping

hardening, residual of gas bubble, destruction of film during The molding is obtained by preventing contraction during peat

spaping, peeling

of film, shape collapse and distortion.

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

DOLYMERS

monocyclic, and breferred Composition: The alicyclic hydrocarbon structure is

polycyclic having more than bicyclic structure. The radical

polymerizable

are chosen from meth acryloyl group, meth acrylamide group and

The resin composition further contains a compound having droab. ATUAT

polymerization initiator is photo initiator, heat polymerization bojkwerizable groups, aromatic group and heterocyclic group. radical

The polymerization initiator is organic peroxide their mixtures. initiator or

paving

thermal decomposition temperature of 60 degreesC or more.

EÕNIBWENL LILTE-LEKWS: CORE RESIN COMPOSITION FINE SHAPE MOULD PRECISION

CONTAIN COMPOUND ALICYCLIC HYDROCARBON STRUCTURE RADICAL

BOTAMERISE

GROUP INITIATE

DERMENT-CLASS: Al4 A32 A89 G06 L03 U14

F03-G05:

CbI-CODES:

ENHYNCED-BOLYMER-INDEXING:

DIJ*R

DOJ D3T D33 D16 D18 D28 D33 E30 E4T G08T1*K G0364 DT5*K E10*K E34

ELO:

HOOSS HOOTT: HOO33 HOOTT: F8880 FS2S8 FS208: W8888 WS013:

B3838 B3141' B3636 B4682 B4568; B6666 B2220 B2205; B6666

5004 : NDO4: 03999 Q8286*R Q8264; 09999 Q8355 Q8264; B9999

Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: 2004-163661

700# 1 C888 C077 C000; C889 C340; C889 C293;

CPI Secondary Accession Numbers:

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

Polymer Index [1.4]

Polymer Index [1.3] B3747; NDO1;

Polymer index [1.2]

K8790; S9999 S1434;

B3758*R

B4091*R

K8869 K8847

7004 : DOI E48:

5/6/2009, EAST Version: 2.3.0.3

Z004-082177

C666 C088*K C000; C666 C340; C666 C563;

5004 : G0008 G0813 G0814 DOT D2T D24 D24 D2 D59 DT5 DT0 DT4 DT3 Polymer Index [1.1]

Y08-C01: YIS-P00F: YIS-P0SD: G00-D04: G00-E03C: G00-E03D:

U14-KOIAIC; EbI-CODER:

C386	いんの観点
导器關公	國出格幹(11)

(A) 舞公指 帮 開 公(SI)

(9 l) 竹精辨闆本日(61)

(P2003—286316A) |伊爾2003—286316A)

>第3月資機最

(43)公務日 平成15年10月10日(2003, 10, 10)

(₹%)°4~CY~Ť	E I	包括RX	ei) perci,
•	C 0 8 E SO		COSE 30/00
41015	/₹		ZE/V
18 CEX 41100	C081 2	CEA	C 0 8 1 2/18
00	C08F 33		C 0 8 F 33 00
其 注 全) 」O 31項の要求情 条 稿末	杂额查案		
XXXX3345	Arra di Masasa di Colonia	###\$\$005-326966(P2002-326966)	台集場 田(12
李太帝 〈四〉 京 京 京 京 京 京 京 京 京 京 京 京 京		(11.11.500%) 日11月11平41海平	H M H(23)
12.14 · 14.13		(9LIZI-2002-13LI2)	91)優先衛主動祭時
不由人東川縣嚴潔小謀因東子市醫泉钠藩第		本葉14年1月22日(2002.1.22)	日光難(28)
内塔会法教へロム本 厳奮10870登録		日本 (115)	33)優夫辦子辦(62
多数多数 电机 电影		N V 14	
下南人東川蒙藍橋小並刈京干市幕京和幕京			
内语会无着《口入》 數書1087章書			
₩1Z9000	Y (VL)		

(A) [発明の名称] 優化型機能制成物はよび機能解系法の

【储器】(四)

会性基を有する化合物、生まび(B) 連合開始を有るを持つ 成分とする硬化型制能組成物。結硬化型制能組成物から 得られ、硬化物表面に押し型を用いて微鏡形状が解析さら れていることを特徴とする機能配形成形物および試成形

、結構密解ごれる用地やは

観光売前の耐力等、市団関係の財産機関 【モエ中主席】

風路線の最高31に原本館るする商券きょこるパブれき魚

細胞状が顕微されていることを特徴とする微細域形成形 概念組成物から得られ、硬化物表面に押し型を用いて簡 型外数の確定されたいの6~10水能 【110水能】 。五十五歲0

被代為表面以關係或各个公司符合公司公司的表數的發展 登職組成物を基板上で完全に硬化させた後、微細形状を 型小野の展記されれたいのの一川和本館 【01甲本稿】 "你知識訊閱型

川界の構造にかれたいの8~1甲末艦る木つ杭川組長費市 【請求項9】 重合開始和於、無分解温度が60で以上の 、構造財命制度という。

パヤパの「一口水艦さるプ用制の各両よりさるM独開合 重然以六生所故隔合重光,动脉故隔合重 【8取水能】 ·WXHIII

66、型小野の鎌尾コッセイヤいの3~1月末龍八し合品さが合外 **未**规學來新让八生未被香天,未或組織& 专有多基的合產 **ルケンとの工以間とされる用蓋さん情るなられ基れ二コ** ひよお基ドミアハリクア(タト)、基小トロリクア(タ (メ)、プリス('A) 代海加度引きる 【7更本篇】 のいずれから記載の硬化型倒脂組成物。

ころうがか重合性基を有する化合物を含む潜水剤1~5 **小部とと称しまれが現場を制力を101と Meh 2 個以** する基計合重小なでその土人間と 4 路骨素大小規模原調 【請求項6】 成分(A)として、2項式以上の多環式 。例如张凯

8年別種の雑選コーイバインパー1回本能り合き組合別を でする基か合連れないその土以間くるれる別遇る心籍る なら4毫小二コのよな憂さミアルリクケ(々×)、墓小 トロリクT(タX)、ブリム(A) 松油 【2原本館】 、状态用温度型の硬化型関係組成物。

かでいた~(原本橋ひ含きが合かるを許し)調え中千代 多基社合連小なVC 、フリム (A) 代別 【A原本能】 。無知服

ある化合物を含む請求項1まだけ2に記載の硬化型倒版 **析台小る水丁時骨米水小炭基原調大原その上以大原**2分 格骨素水が炭蒸敷部、ブリム(A)代魚 【E原本能】

析合外る私了的音楽水小炭焼炭品大郎その上に大説と社 計量素水小炭丸原調 、フリム (A) 代加 【2 即求能】 。附加閩部醫型小聚 & 专 5 代

。所知時調問型小野の確定に11. 和太信ひ合き

海豚冬多豚蛤開合重(日)びよお砂合外るです多基性合 重小などそ3部骨素木小炭素酸調(A) 【I原本能】 【開簾の末籠花群】

KVOA小一/エCX当掛変料 トサキャン√キエ (I) 、おりついまいと加文信料、対え例、立ま【2000】 。るも和意含くこるもで代十不め打燃桶、や

ち示き効勢な化十、ファdフ幕楽は品紙施、おいこのこ 、03775歳53るで製画が代のは横肌のこ、きぐな 報3る付CJ門多MST国常に面表品逐動。いなむが代 付に見えるが、一方で金型形状の型再現性はそれほど十 見見一心的壁像、かなるな?(育林) %の(徐二)的第一起 本部の小野の付合かイーマリクマ(や×)【4000】 。るるが点風間なくよのあ、より方式で直襲のこ

れるれてなく、主義的にしか概念されていない。 さらに 量気は投展再歴、介ま、パンペノフバミ銀品が直立要重の 3.**公量根照解代案**,5.氧心品积加,近下心状积型金,社 加熱 (100°C) 放置機の着色が少ないと記載されている 大流が開告されている。金型形状の型再現性が良好で、 **み格別別により硬化させて、フレネルレンズを製造する** 業、J人式ご問心と液基形式と型金、全燃油除剤機るな (C) セミカルバジド化合物、(D) 光重合開始剤から 、財合外存含基成菌不計ベンキエの内以(A)(B) 、イー**リリク**ケ(タメ)ぐきホエお<u>かま</u>\ひよおイ

-1067(4x)とそ4た(A) まりがは311篇文 指書、およ阅、お写催代のXベイルネッて【E000】 。ふるフルら案

野心去式台媒の小量のかさるや領域を形況略線、紅ブノ 國口武獎の材部分品語ならよの子。各多方示例並とな千 **計画、別域拡大、別様反米、イージムスリア、スペイ** ロクトケ、スペリーラエキキペリ、スペリルネリア、計 てきた。そのような部へ品格や品格をしての代表例として れら用動フリム特語や品語のとな器類割配光、器類と E **ジウエジロて、器動示表品紙、器動学光立動を動き、払** ANALYJAMANATHANICAMANATHANICAMANA OC 用多树为腓副酸型小剪点红六生型小剪头【新衣心来说】 [0000]

面表析小類の子心及、析為協調處型小類され類に對於疑 は、光硬化またはくおよび荒硬化技の硬化物表面が敬細 入) 转。 4 专项口制等流引加船域介入方台建设了以用 3 的 、群気時調機型小野は肥発本(現代研討るや鼻の肥発) [1000]

【伊妮女琳菲の伊孫】

勝治群るする監許多とこるいろれる用動心情等為例據 **職場の舞馬ンやんがやいのい~!!東来館 【己!東来館】** ずれから記載の微細風形成形物。

いのと「一川中水龍るヤム南谷をよるあつ料路は八木品 暗なされのとな行群帝回却な老那端加米、雅根双米、イ ージムスリア、スンソロクトケ、スンソーラエタキンソ 、大くしいネリて、竹林迅流流離崩 【41原水藍】 "MAKMAMANIKANO

、計7い記引小羅文

*992期間には非によってもあるべーや

パズベイの下によることを、 特に104歳によっているべんない場下で 到、ヤんも変え同当科特協協計整序差、は認外の耐力組 ていたと記述されているが、透明基件に整布された機能 **小杉金型が機関やイータバスペイ、Aら用動や型金みれ**ん -ロ (multele表 ,multed半率曲 ,mu000件で当) い 多大の状例ベーやバスベイ 、却で掲載果 、バ迎>」書む が無限がど、ブのるパブから合かなしのよるです多面群 の休息)一ケリオが壁下点の量を、さるう類時も去納の **弘東六ノ人地するよコ(、るいフルち城屋や五八市室出** 种,去古心至德城,五古心至新路名74用多陈帝) 五古亦 要、プロるパブノ (階量重00~027) 大川路量重001時 「0008」多量の熱可塑性ホリマーを配合(総能組成 · SAMMANT C

る製造技術が報告されている。この製造方法では次のよ 付きイージスペイ 、フサミ小野全耕丸味調助スしか並フ 一般照る第一キルネエ登品、J を選をバーやバスペイプ サら香幣多型太くいのおいーロはいるる型下、さのかし 赤並に面両は1>Jと面片の(不以mecら即)科基伊数状 イーペ、、多解瓦路面積型出資路一子小木工力店もなられ **廃協關合重光(E)**

(4) 1446年至台計庫二成盤不の上以て一コ内干代(2)

岩書車

(1) 義可塑性ボリマー: 樹脂組成物100萬量部中20~80 、特許文献3においては、

ふ的、よけつ世代のスペイーモュキチペイ【7000】 *112F12-14-14

OS 力蒸摘、>なれら野社されまれる社は仕事をは30代入學、社会い フルを確認なるころいろしする代か戦、フリムと一の点 科の利力勢。るな〉悪心力を深の壁太イイ、社るな〉見 **たけが定議、Cな〉き大小線切り幾の何も直といな」台屋** これでより練品、みるいてれる合置フリューマンチ形命の **めれる付置され込き参の的戻 、刊丁多恵詩の終加勝謂勝** 【0000】 樹脂成分(3)は、配達されているように

されている。この製造方法では次のような問題点があ 吉勝小耐劫直襲 8.4加州二四州一多路大くリブノ根則多 成商問題の型と透明園間基材との間にか在させ、紫外線 10 合今異金 & すする水外スペン小木ンで、多桝丸堆部間壁 小野路代業るなら心除战間合重米と代知語勝立し瓜流き %審事9~I: /メバロスイニスーN (V)

> 、よりファムコ合都 、3代海部勝るなら4%量重02~52:イーノリペア小

キエジキイエジキ(エCお)なまハキエジキ(エC(ξ) %量重02~2: イーソリクアどのVIテスエの

ハーロリヤハキベグトネ 3麺ベリバコジキロギゴ(5)

% 喜重09~0E: 1-1(146

3.施文指辞,为1.5两,为1.5厘代0.两增进光【E I 0 0 】

, 5.6.7 期 Pr 大山 た、104年以下のアリズムシートの硬化成形はよる製造 計、イーミム×リての状況が小類、より7件法服部間いち 大の本部の小野なそよのこ。るなる競話圏一は抗震な密 でも、硬化収集率が大きく変化するために、成形型の情 には、成形金型の設計に大きな困難を生ずる。さらに、 (もれる料金状剤(のムスリて角三るする要な、) き大効率 解別小野、上げが本味温暖るならか代あるパブパを展落 3個数実、社会バブルを施品とコバブリ百多状態ので施 情處、tith明のAスリケ角三の動物、Man Man 121001 · 5 A W 点题简本 C L O X 、 L I

○─500mmが見いと記載されている。この製造方法で OS、NAAT面画のキントOI~A15型。であてmaoc~ 0€5高,■W00~074~9 、おお下のAXU下費三。る 強任率は、10000~50000kg/cm2であるのが良いとされ が無たされている。得られた三角アリズムシートの曲げ **耐力直撃る下撃計タイーミムスリて再三用置義示表品所** される為供養をフリ熱動ルムスリての状態的三面間の具 型する業型工程を行って、頂角の角度が70~110°の網 を照射して硬化させる硬化工程と成形型から成形物を離 第一字小卡工打击,野工層附 3 サ d 合 d 重 身 (不以) m E フルも嫌屈 シィノ 生社 51音が4系 小干 木工館 小じ りて (を 人)、のよる太社多時合重出要需集、九角には作志) **水瀬島間地型地では、活性エネルギー機硬化型側筒組成物** 精神、知太阳、おう理代のイージムズリで【1100】

。るあ了猫阿不払3 特に、10年到1年の寸法を制御して精密に確化させるこ

、小颗心代略小器让了去古る少多小频米了J服多个人下 イネて、多本量単合重光なそれの既イーリリカで、るお >し各コ社機構はトイプスペイロペトアごれる機計プリ 公童合体(熱可塑性機能)が混合されているので、硬化 の成成たする必要があるため、溶解時に基入した気治の アルムには高級に対したり、平板北とするためには最めて 格に対量単多(※量重のイーマリックメルチメリホ、より **ラ内航実)朴合重の量をおば海路銀燈店!【0100】** 、さる社会展開からよのおお子は私のような問題点がある。 ち台野社五大意襲るヤ寒井多トレア・エンノロウトア・ へゃれたててブサら小野多路小野未丁 J 根別 3光行平の 駅代梁34台頭平、8船で渡きへステイネケ、さの立し 気部多路太くいの状卦円つ状凸フ」推開きてくぞいなミ イブノ配子(mu085キャツ、mu025至直がmu008キャツ 、mul025至直、たけ7円離実)でスマイキて、Jこ1(moo ~2至直, x 20.05 息,上10万円 数 英) 大 3 平 至 (土 以 入 ト 木の00,01、7監室)構造路部勝るなる体製機型機構送出

(B) 単量体(米重合可能なものであること)

(V) 重号体 ((B) に可答なもの) ,

【0017】回析格子の分野では、例えば、特許文献8 *299開創Cい794五號至(水

、115円)は、加売現代反応時に副生成物(例えば、 * C系出きた、NAM 部域社光色系イスシャイヤへの か無備、るんつ護用は残壊い見の東部の心脈性法、ブの い考大量準備型的要式的第二とは調整性光色系イスシンイ * C型小野 。 るこは、などかはこる。 現代型フォ **から外す時には、塩米性樹脂園の型離れが悪く、口は得すべる**か **製造的大きの小野大きな手速へ釣り単な、5.4.7.動画** 以被域、形態化、新種などが起こり、四部形状の取材の 一分であり、競小な形状の転写型の型押しにより、薄陽 不な(とな変数、変数)計解無は開調器のままの設計計 原来、0.47公野末は最高協立光登の開西される東征フ つき物を開発された部間開発光器なれる事業【3100】

, & & UH 國間なされの次、より方式な直襲のこ。4を放宗主料様及 、J風波さんぐニミルて31面表の層調機が光差。31約最 (240℃程度×1分以上) し、透光性機能層を格成する。 機能を硬化させる。さらに、加熱装置を用いて加熱 の裏面機から業外線を照射(50m/cm/以上)し、悪光性 随基人代化。专代全型存储,例(代01一号0K×5m3/840 1~3 📭 内部傾斜角−18~18。) を押し付けた (30~5 級光性観暗層に転写型(ビッチ5~50mm、四部の深 20. 板上に意光性動脈層 (2~5/4) を形成する。未硬化の し、処光性側に配に含有される格別を除去し、ガラス基 布する。加热装置を用いて加热(80~100C×1分以上) 並31面土村基人で代金新御園社光彦の条イスです。るい これら確定いてよの水やおれ高速の料料及 、計7いおこ 「随文指辞、礼太阳、礼字理代の谢梯双米 [2100]

"多刀卦多 正確に形成するためには、成形型の設計には非常な困難 く同じような理由により、必要とする光風所性の形状を 全くさし場前、アウ粉。いる大お客が小野の間勝いいな けられず、特に抵主しいとされる紫外線硬化タイプのア 【0014】硬化柱鐵脂を使用する以上、硬化双縮は器

。る各社点展開ならよの方、ti 1.43)と記述されている程度である。この製造方法で STALT 14 TOT アクリル関係ネインキ(最新型LTDと 01 業等例數案、よりブロインは高級批判要、ホー、るロフバタ とが列末者であることが高されてもりいまが行ましたと な状効脈的、外触内を、外にホケム、ブノ 5 氷紙るです まかれ扇光、るいてれららいしませつ終か制御小じです のてトを出頭機代象、されるその激酵出下、ないなも周 ほる同社に温息社が要、オー、オきろいしま型はのよの 「ては、可視光光線透過率が約80%以上(ほさ200m) メムルト (副間独物者、るいフバら線話にしたよの次が去 性を有する形状として、硬化性側隔が形成される製造方 **はおいては、透明性樹脂フィルム基材とその上に光照析**

 \subseteq

Q2 してて(セメ) 小干スエリ本社家ンやマヤ部首を(A) `F12118F21

。各各73

困るとこる得多が死ぬるで有多か無備と変統な代十、ゴ ま、る在社点題問六ノ配共でいるるを主発やお金コ中的 困難であり、硬化時に基材との刺離が発生し易く、硬化 コ常非社とこるす例類を形化を開催のり施信法。ブロさ コソな語画、海路表、路角の状況信盛、ペンパラ大小率 10021]上記した〇一〇〇〇製造方法では、硬化収縮 、出社武器&专去编查书法。

マスクを通して部分的に光硬化をさせたのち、未硬化部 4 k C 、J 赤並比立ま下が3.7 h基 3.8 が加速間間壁が乗む 04

"担付高級置方法" 煮れたま光、その六7半し桝れたま、まま六7半し桝3

型状況、J 赤型に介ま了高い特基を構成機能過程が残る MANAGE SAGAR.

の硬化型樹脂細度物を成形型に往入したのち、光または 。各多了繁化36.40属下,77.13抵抗各专

新は、**研**化型鐵脂組成物を用いた微細域形成形物を製造

対映公の来がふし屋土【魔魔るすらきよし宏解な神祭】

[0000] 婚公号OITZ&-3平開替【8篇文指封】 群公号9M21-11平開付【7加文指件】

器公号808361-2平開料【 3 加文指料】 聯公号10073-3平開替【己旗文指替】 聯公号80080≤-3平開計【♪猫文指計】 ₩公長602821-7平開計【€202821-7平開計【€202821-7平開計【€202821-7平開計】 解公号1886达-0半隔符【2.加文指符】 ₩公号12731-3平開料【Ⅰ流文表料】 [6100]

Œ

。6.8万县小孙

20 での低温で実施されているのみであり、6温での配換性 OTHOMSA 大権の利益実 、> 含大な量子化、コミエるい フルちょいしま時は(000,6~0384)7例越実)000,2~0 OTLI量于代件平遵(O(A)代表。各位了整图与常非社13 こるヤと外外な小類ので配信器、C 1.24例加型出、2 き 大心率離却の部別要光のさるようイーマリクケ(タト) 【0018】成分(A) k成为(B) は、ともに多官能 * & W.4

点題問からよの水、より五水七動機のこ、るいフパちょぬ きれ、得られた回折格子の耐久性が優れていることが特 現場でより返還上が必要を用いて注重法により成形 、大では、北層調勝るで許多外部し返り鱗。るす効消ぎ 層様気はいる表層上前様因、上にコ画表の子。るいてれき 実型が干許社回るでする外外し返り級は層間随の子、J 加州コ土本基金層間層の構造路調度型の表表などである。

(D) 米重合開始利

《E事が~ら: イーイバイと認足事(O)

下):31~20重量%

(B) 多百廐(×タ) アクリレート(分子量700以 %曹重54~5Z: (丁Y3002賽上代) リーハ

07

S小高的dd都干价,Lint和路的中的MRA和新用的非细胞 10031】上記した簡単無終化水業管格の中では、 鷸 . 5 A 48 04 骨素水小炭液原識大原トなさんのとなくなディ(「・・5 0.0 (ELLS.8) ログジモイモ , 熱骨藻木外現業 製御た駅とならよのソなくカモくや〔「、50.1.5.3〕 DECENT KEKZELNEX (KEKZEL) ペ4年(7、ELLLEE) ロ4%(44、V4年(3、20) .1.5.2) ロウジリイ、熱骨薬水小炭薬原識大肆ななさま FKO+2912) (K22) 747420 44) 744 (0.4.4) 0443 , x41 (0.8.4) 04 (3.2.1) *997, E290 (4.2.0) *997, E3 30 90 (22.1) AT9V (1NKNAV) , EV90 (\$111) \44\ (\$110) \44\ (\$110) ロペンン、計量業木外規基原識大原工などよのとなく 66KD66 X6KND66 X6KNGXND66 (14 , 17) OTALE AD 9444-1, 2, 17 9 X 9 X 11/2 # <u> へロりくじ、 、小ぐキハロりくじ、 、くサチハロりくれき×</u> リイー2,5,1, ベヤキハロクジルチエ, ベヤキハログジ **パキメ , ツサチハロぐぐ , ンやマかロぐぐ , ろるも元間** 7案大小说明盘太职,上121044具。(1J生刊·A科音案大 なのはCs~Csであり、特にCs~Comage就化 しては、C5~C12が知られているが、化学的に安定 環内の炭素数(Cと表記する。例えば、Cもは環の炭素 よいよもプロアン許多基拠置なそよの基小キルで、. 穴ま 、>よるフィノフノする合語時間不なさえの合語重三よい る水重二ブリム(合は素丸一素丸るや丸乳多類)合法素 大小規 、よば音素大小気温製品 、るれまさも路音ドトロ テスタ研骨ング小干、上げ蓋江、C &心太原をの上以太 原2、V1.3大原1、CAフ 3.2の計量素水小炭大原い なち示きかぬ香茶、たいと的音楽水外気温原師。 るいプリ 有多基并合重小在VV C S 的骨塞水小规范原理。LINF合外 る在了 (A) 代類の神祭本」(A) 代類 【O E O O 】 。るで用物 3 (A) を成分(A) と併用する。 代為、不以)酵合小るや有多基か合進小などで、ブ いならす多群骨素水小炭葱原譜(「A)」でよる要灸 (B) と表記する。)を必須成分とする。本発明では、 代为、中舊略四本)所被關合重(8) VLは、(。る **支援表と(A)代為、中醫脒伊本)酵舎小るで育多基** 社合重小などで S路骨業水外炭液原調(A) 、よにが4本 基 、北附为崩陷型外野の肥务本【题讯の裁実の肥务】 8 916982-6002開料

あするこの基本で存着き合語味館不る例し合重小など 02

。るれる用動に依存す」と既存在的以気の終合

そるファユニルヤいの熱面社らた根拠大、フィガギの麻

被開合連続れた主席設開合重光、おろ蓋か合重小などそ

【0032】本発明の成分(A) である化合物が有する

14、2頃式ULの多環式監算施収化水素骨格を有する化

現代かれるのよりという。 3 頃式以上のものがより哲

ましい。1項式の面項底限化水業骨格を有する化合物

、大きつかくこるも動作に利用本、、し出見をくこるきつ **成分とする硬化型機能制成物のみに、上記の方法を適用** 【8200】本発明の発明各等は、特定の優化型樹脂を 。ハウないとこるもり光報「全計回転る人財の部対 の来並る打はコボボ直撃の構筑為視機機会かり用き構造 は高度型小野、(1311年本、も町、いなり主発>全も 原間な大重のとなれ番、小紙状物、動成物、敷液物、ケ 細形状の試形時には、硬化した既状硬化物に放形するの が、記計通りの機能形状を簡便に配形できる。また、機 W. MRTSOCRUMBIANERKURERATE **公サら小野コ全宗末いかたコ全宗を終知師部歴出野** おものこ、LIJv4出来本、SAS出在ME 状を硬化物表面に飲むすることを特徴とする数細域形成 **多基质上で完全にまたは未完全に硬化させた後、敵細形** 【0027】本発明は、さらに、上記硬化型機能組成物 、5.8.7 監備を構立れら用力が前列 表話がよる特殊を予め機構成るやと紹祥をとこるいろれき お得られ、硬化物表面に押し型を用いて微細形状が原形 【0026】本発明は、また、上記機化型機能組成物か **する硬化型機能制成物である。** (公司 とはび(B) 東合関結制からなることを特徴と るや再多基式合連小なそそと所需素水が洗練期間(A) よくなや、上肥発本【効手のかなるすが無多監察】 [SZOO] 现代 4 6 2 2 2 全 目的 2 寸 6 。 その製造方法、および表成形物が使用された開発機器を 加いおよび歪みなどの問題のない、微細形状が良好に関 北洋、瀬城湖、敷坡郷の部街湖にいるか、留拠域、形状 【0024】本発明はまた、機化時の収縮、未完全機 ,6个5的目至3二6个热路全球加速調整型外勢公銀 而**企業以別商多數死派承知無關**る中有多<u>計樂</u>權幺數數次 代十二される領観の役員社外領職機、>ならこるを主発き 副部の当なる重し、「出れ間外領、「無権別、原権別の治例 現式ひるな、智数的景、小夢全宗末、確切の神小夢、さ **水することを目的としてなされたものである。すなわ** 概念点風間の被技来がふし是上、上肥発本【E200】 。るあつ諸西不計例親な密幕、めなるなと見不入し 著され無理、より了型な密部で開放には、> 含大コ常非社 01 小説研のとななし活躍アフド」明多とな理金は7層(群 丸脈) 調勝の小奏末、六ま。るを主張心臓間か大重の とう部隊、パ崩氷所、駒頭の麓、であて代十不功(とな **孙孝秀 、政政 、史縣) 孙树翅 () 國 (| 树 加珠) 韶勝 、红合** 層に、金型などを押し当てて形状を転写し、駅的する場 (対加路) 御路の小野末されき加州アン去和でよコンケ 小沢 3所都るで存名、そのハリ市並に内基3個加勝調局

重型空品質欠陥となる。上記のの方法において、機化型

LIT对常识为心态用学光,与符,代计算只是不仅时犹如此

点景さり開発、655名7310下3360主線の拡展さり

。るなア (略量重)

のE:07~0:001お> Jませ、(高量額) 04:06 13、化合物(a1) と化合物(a2) との配合比は100:0-需表 3 (Sa) 桝合外、不以) し桝合外 6 42) と表記 小などその土以野!」、3 替骨素水小炭漁原舗のた原!」 、考らのこ 、イイしま被払らこるも限動き(。るも屈羨ら (16) 附合外, 不以) 、附合外各个青多基独合重小社公 その土火脚とさし呈上、5路骨素水外炭蒸泉間大泉をの 上以大郎とおくしま様、土以大郎27 よくくなみ、さら の終合かるです多基的合重小なジで 3 結骨素水外炭激散 調式 1 によいます。 。いな〉しませてのるでは題間には無条件が複解 篇、3るな3上以下4漢千周素炭の基基整。いよりアい (CH2)3 -などの連結基によって間接的に連絡されて (OH) CH 5 O- 7 -CH 5 - 7 -(CH 5) 5 - 7 - $(CH^3)O^{-1} - O(CH^3)^4O^{-1} - OCH^3CH$ $(CH^{5})^{5}O^{-} = O(CH^{5})^{3}O^{-} = OCH^{5}CH$ $50-'-(CH5)^{3}0-'-(CH5)^{3}0-'-0$ 砂に連続されていてもよいし、または、-O-、-CH のを 発直、よりる基型合重小ないそろ格骨素水小炭基原識、ア 【0035】本発明の成分(A)である化合物におい

100341 暖化性(童合性)や硬化物の物性の観点から、毎ましい2個以上のラジカル連合性基は、(メタ) アクリロイル基。(メタ) アクリルアミド基、ビニル 基、ビニルエーテル基、及びビニルエステル基からなる 群から選択され、より好ましくは(メタ) アクリロイル 基、ベスタ) アクリルアミド基およびビニル基からなる 群から選択され、より好ましくは(メタ) アクリロイル

へのハデーエイでくじややキヘハーイじんじエをくかで 、乾朮付麹れじでて(を入)それそのれそーエれぐぐじ ヤミイテンパロヤハーロキトじイン、桝瓜竹郷ハじぐて (それ) モイテのハテーエハジジリヤモイティーイリス リエヤング、耐加付額ハリヘア(タメ)リイのハデーエ いだくじやいイベリチじや、砂木竹類小いでて(を木) じょのカテーエがそくじやしょくパロヤバーロキメじ イひよおハテーエいぐくじやじインやエハーロキメじィ イーソリクア (ダメ) ヤキハバーイリスじエをくかじ 、イーリリクケ (タK) ミイテンパロヤハーロチKUイ と、イーソリクア (タメ) モイディーイリスリエタング `~~UUGT (&K) U~U~~UKUI&V» . A -11199 (8X) U12NORN-07XU-11 ーソリクア (ダメ) リインタエリーロチメリイ・イーソ 642 (4x) 5.4646 14-1642 (4x) 5 **パーにじやいキベッドネ , イーソリクア (セメ) ジパー** 45.762-4.1 , 1-10.67 (8X) 211-004 ハーにリヤベイキエ 、おフノ 5円 科具の耐合外来激加部 【0039】(メタ)アクリロイル基金2個以上有する 。いした砂は用動の概合計るで許多基の上による

本外級線額部の太原を「、ファイは二肥資本【7600】 「酵台外るや有多基型合重小化ジ号の器 [、 3幹骨素 3 服務条数改页多(。3 や延表 3 (5s) 酵台外 、 下は) と配務条数改页多(。3 や延表 3 (5s) 酵台外 、 下は) といるので、 ではま100 また。 ののようには、 でき重重 のは、 いっつのには出台層の 3 (5s)

OI

滋香芸、イーソリクヤ(タメ)い木の一ケヒリ大小デス エリ北条瀬香表、内山村錦小リクT(や×)との耐合線 めくじょうしいとおよび下とエピクロルとドリンの **献わ錦小リクア(や×)じれの桝合辮ンや×(小ニェ** てくキロギゴ) たじょ、桝林村鍋小じ クヤ (を火) じホ の解合際ハーしょてい古堂ででそれへのハーしょくごひ ては、フェノール、クレゲール、ビスフェノールAおよ J 4 M合小系ーマセリトるいフノ市上以間 2 多基小トロ (144(4X)、プリス基型合連れなどを【2400】

れる利挙みとなーマセリオンタンやしれ、一マセリオ 小テーエリオ 、一ケヒリネハテスエリオ 、酵合離ハーし エクリオのとな歴でであり、よりプレイーケビした。る きつ用動る解合小茶ーケヒリたるあうーケリ北量千分 ル基からなる群から選択される2個以上の基を有する低 ニンひよさ基イミアハリクア(タメ)、基小トロリクア 【0044】配外(A') の化合物としては、(メタ) プリルイソシアヌレートなどが挙げられる。

(4x) U4-2,E,I , XXYU4-2,E,I- (V\$1X **ルニヨ) スリイーみ, 2, イーリス アント ハコロアー** ので モーハリアジーさっし、ソプロア (ルニェアジギオハリアー LUCIL, m-BLUp-SE=JMNVEV, EX (4 【0043】ビュル基を2個以上有する化合物の具体例

ルアミドメチル)フェニレンなどが挙げられる。 (141 (4X)) -VI (HELVIGL (4X)) スコベンチメーN , N , LYJJ J M 本具の概合外る です上以降2多基ドミアルリウア(&k)【2400】

。るれる計学は3なイーマリケア(や ロドゴジ) スリイーみふく、桝城村強小リイヤ(そく) じょのイースをてぐくトバジジじをじょ、桝城村鑓小じ

44 (4X) EOU NAVADAFXE-2,2-1156 リヤジート、S、イーリメアジャト [ハチエジキたいトロ 1147 (4x) -5] xU1, 1-187241 (114 エンキロドゴーム) - [ハキエンキャルトロリクア (や 人 して スコーンペング しょうしょう しょく (2-(メ て(をメ)じイーマ。ヒ。エ。ントインタヨイルチメミーᲒ。ロー 11701147 (4X) ジート、スマモグライトロリセ て(々×)ミート、L、LIフノ J B 本具の概合小系原素薬 るや育土以酬こ含基小トロリベア(や火)【1p00】 などが挙げられる。

帮献計鑑小Uで下(をX)でのマンド小C(小デーエ시 ニェイルシシリヤーロ) スゴー9.6、桝加付難小リケア (をX) E14のとをエ (ハデーエハニェケハどくじや - d) スキモイデーS.L、桝肌付類小Uでて(をX) U イのパテーエリビビリアリイー 、1, 1,1-12をメリ ニュてリイ、耐血対類ハリクマ(タメ)でのハテーエル でしていたとう、1ーインをてす、然は竹類れいでて(を メンジのリデーエインジングリンジ・レーケーカニュアゴイ キ×モイデー 'Z, 'E,Z,EVよはハニェてコ、耐瓜付効

うのるふきを警後い無い田内閣の部外題、ぎずりなる歳 02 意込み及小藥、3る大臟多路量重01込出合屬。るこ時込 夏不部類の等が崩決等、騰騰類、敷遊類、やきびなるこ るや洗剤、1密情多水洗な麻粉、心ふるなら代十不心刻差 類の材が聚、(1な3点不な針が要米、よりご指末皓量重る ~10位量部、好ましくは1~8重量部である。配合量がの る.0プリ技式器量重001量鉄の('A) 代加3 (A) 代加 、北屋合園の((18)代流)廃絵開合重光【0200】 。るも用動了かな合本路を土以取動なよいるあ、二地

単多廃故開合重光の疎動をなくよのこむで押発本。る考 ク用動フ全社とな所は開合重光系統合小数数市のとな歴 OA **小〒太工麺ントC太ホ小ぐ下、蔵丬トサキオントC太ホ** 小でて、廃協開合重光系桝合小黄源敷育のとな様くイン サキャキ、酸ドトャベルやムグミキ、廃協関合重光系的 合外ルニホルオのとな様とイイルニェアしきて、厳マイ マハニュてジキロイ」、蘪イーエンベンハトンベン、蘪 **パータヤバチ×でパマペン、豚パデーエイトヤペン、籐** ストソイン、厳小ミマン、厳小キサイミ、廃くしェイン ベン、厳ンしェてイサヤ、さ四、廃始開合重光るい7.九 ち用動 いれ像ー、〉なれば合小ならよるれち宝卿 い伊祭 本 、よりフノム ((18) 代別) 除放開合重光 【6400】 いまは採用し難い

不知合品も少さ小野でよい機照解午輩、鮨は、もあつ代 気を発明の硬化型樹脂組成物を硬化させるための必須成 よい根照光、上降放開合重光るAつ(18) 代流の把発本 (18) 代数[8100]

。るれら合加了サホ合本機

。るれる竹拳はとなる。

((S3) 代海) 廃故開合重燃 S ((18) 代海) 廃故開 会重光は13合品で行了サイ合み様を小野点と小野光、パ 多合冠分越单位((53)代加)階級關合重整127合果 (成分(81)) が単独で配合され、熱硬化を単独で行う 成战間合重光打口合學 6 计7 數學 4 多小野光,7 小别口 る、計しくは、本発明の硬化型樹脂組成物を硬化させる ・中央は1、重合関始網の選択は優化方法に依存す ★記書(3.4元素 (18) 代類 , 不以) 医熱隔合並 於OA系統的である。本発明の成分(B)としては、米 **六るサち小勇多桝丸雌調陶型小勇の伊条本山府故開台車 【45 (B) (A) (A) (B) (A) (B) (A) (B) (A) 10 FC&&,

(A') の総量の30重量%以下、技士しくは20重量%以 长旗3(A)代旗、北崖台蜃(C,A)代旗、7 はは2.個祭本、いしま砂なとこるや用路を耐合かな独身 化合物を組み合わせて使用する場合は、互いに根洛性の だけ2種類に上組み合わせて使用される。2種類以上の も、成分(A)に対して相溶性のある化合物が単独にま 7中の献合小馬上、よりブリュ ('A) 代版 [3400]

ーマリクト (タメ) い木の一ケビリオ・マダングリオ森

ことが特に対ましい。 【0056】(メタ) アクリロイル基を1個有する化合 カ) アクリレート、2-エチルペキシル(メタ) アクリ レート、メトキシエチレングリコール(メタ) アクリレ レート、ストキシエチレングリコール(メタ) アクリト ロート、ストキシエチレングリコール(メタ) アクリト ロート、ストキシエチレングリコール(メタ) アクリト ロート、ストキシエチレングリコール(メタ) アクリレート、フェノキシエチ 50

機化を組み合わせて使用してもよい。 【0054】光重合開始剤(成分(81))と発重合開始 剤(成分(82))が組み合わせて配合される場合、それ 剤(成分(82))が組み合わせて配合される場合。

いなうしませ

 $\epsilon \tau$

第、サトン型、複素類などがある。 「0062」 家化木業類の具体例としては、例えば、n ーオクラン、n ーナン、nーテかン、2,2,5ートリメ か チルヘキサン、シクロヘキサン、エチルシクロヘキサ ン、干サルン・シャン、エチンシの一、mーおよびpーキシレ ン、エチルベンゼン、クメン、メシチレン、n - sec ーおよびtープチルベンゼン、pーシメトン、n - sec ーおよびtープチルベンゼン、pーシメン、o - 、m - およびpーキシストン、n - sec

所を用いることが特に対すしい。 【0060】反広性希謝列金合量は、成分(A)と成分(A)、)の総量に対して、通常10重量%以下が対すしい。 と確認以上の反応性希別和を組み合かせて使用して うけい。

である。 発行を1970年のは、 本に2007以上の同時時期 の優に超盛間監査は着の計画のでは、 発売者の 「0059」このよいは同時は である。 発行者の異常性な を発売しませる。 を発売しまる。 を発売しる。 を発力をとる。 をとる。 をとる。

9) アクリルアミドなどが挙げられる。 【0058】ビニル基を1種有する化合物としては、例 よば、スチレン、ロードニルナフタレン、Nービ びpービニルトルエン、1ービニルナフタレン、Nービ ニルカルバゲール、Nービニルピロリドンなどが挙げら

[0072] 落剤の配合量は必要とする硬化型機能組成 50

パフトコートなどが挙げられる。 (0071) 落倒の沸点としては、100~200℃の範囲が 好ましい。沸点が100℃未満では、気化し易いので本発 明の硬化型樹脂組成物中の溶剤量を維持することが禁し を越えると、逆に気化除去が難しく、樹脂組成物中や硬 を越えると、逆に気化除去が難しく、樹脂組成物中や硬

たい、およ例、おフ」と例料具の展散業数【0700】 じていてロドゴミイモ、ハーにいていじていて、ンサキ

3-および。 (0069) サトン類の具体例としては、例えば、2-および3-ヘキサノン、2-、3-およサン、2-、3-および -オ および3-ヘキサノン、2-、3-およサン、2-、3-および -オ および3-ヘキサノン、3-1・イキルナン、2-、3-および -オ および3-ヘキサノン、3-1・イキルナン、2-および3-ヘキサノン。2-1・イキルナン、2-はよび3-ペーキー、2-1・イキルナン、2-1・イキルナン、2-1・イキルナー、2-1・イキルナー、2-1・イキルナー、2-1・イキルトン。 (10069) サトン類の具体例としては、例えば、2-1・イキルナー、2-1・イキルトン。2-1・イキル

一子かなどが挙げられる。 【0067】エオレングリコール第の具体例としては、 例えば、エチレングリコールモノアセテート、グリセリンモノ アリールモノーロープロビオオート、グリセリンモノ

指、孔太阳、よりフ」と四本具の既小モスエ【4000】 さーロー整着、小牛て一308~ひまさー! - , - n - 郷 ぐキハー308~ひまさーn - 編稿 , ハキベルー! - ひま , 小ぐキハロへく適着 , 小ぐキハハキエー2 - 鐵稿 , 小 随郷 , ハキてーn - 郷ベヤコロで , 小ぐキハロもく の1 サアジルーにリケンイキエ , 小キてーn - ひまは小キエ

- 2、ハーしやネヘロへ、ハーしゃネーー・ハキ 3-およびなート、フ・ローンサイロペンサネール、1、2-エ 2、ジンジャール、1、2-アロバンジャートなどが挙げら

。るるが要なるでご高未熟監験への所納問合連続よってよるを取るなるでご高末が アでよい途用の時代記念は写識が整心前分野(8700) でな、るなで囲簾の**1000に一般的地一、かるな異も 時に高いたのはでは、これをでは、 かい面面裏表れま、これもプリ用動へのい面には対塞表 面表端が並に終去が降解、よれ合いの面。いれもプリ用

加してもよい。
【0074】上記した本発明の硬化型樹脂組成物から競組版形成形物を製造するに酸して、完全にまたは未完全に硬化を行った後、解析はあので、硬化酸の取職、脱剥離、形状筋がおして重めまりの配換を関係を持ったが、数細形状が良好が低水がされた。 ないには、おいまないなく、数細形はないない。 本発明の硬化型樹脂組成物から精細酸形成形物を構造を表する とないないが、以下のようなこれ法、以下のようなこれ法、就在影響

いまるでは、2種類に上の落剤を併用してもよい。 【0073】本発明の硬化型樹脂組成物には、光硬化かるでは、20073 あいは熱硬化反反を阻害しない範囲であれば、必要に広いて、2007。 とて、重合禁止剤、消泡剤、燃変性付与剤、レベリンツ にて、重合禁止剤、消泡剤、酸電助止剤などの高加剤を少量高

16 神程度となるまで配合すればよく、任意であり、特に制

- 場合よりも、緩和な観光条件が採用できることに特長が、50 代温度が250で以上であり、優れた副業性を有してい の親小男全家、おお古のこ、るるつお古るヤ小男全宗の よこれの要素、好さし出版の画表類が要全完末、サら(3) 野全宗末) 小男光二氢酸多酮亦塑、1477.13五元高變 の解析表示知識器の限の開発本(11五寸)【3800】
 - 147 AO2-OC , 11> J 114 , 4403-21, 20-50, 47 A 温度下で、氏力は100~400Mea、好ましくは、200~300M 及" 選選" 150~300.C * 独立 C < は、200~300.C の加級 るな異るファよコ和操作為の(('A)代表と(A) 代別は121生(A)代別)代別副陽の構造協調機型外
 - 那心肥茶本,让种条纸被赌场飞机型以降【2800】
- A.S. MARKET CKART SOME, MICHELL MILE こ現場と対型第0型し時の射线線、大主、もきつ部類に 形の形状施れなどを起こすことなく、微細な形状を良好 種をおしているため、基格からの利益や転換あるいまし 料準な程見い品れら発展とうれる小野全定は機力等、社 我会硬化**就**这样写得在处处,概如する。本例明CBV7C **初藤橋の型し軒、フとし軒に親が乗き型し軒さでする状** が形成された基礎を加熱状態に発持しながら、精細な形 9C 方は比較的低圧でよく、通常、50~300mの範囲であ ANY LINUTE GARGESTAN TICKIT, 我代展 **大规划分别公路成了J用数多型J啊,JI面表别分别公** 【0084】続いて、上記した硬化方法によって得られ *9 & 2.4
 - **利能組成物が完全硬化する硬化会内外放置器定すること** 型小野の肥発本、ブのるちブ宝路ブル用きとな信量熱温 灵学小光令置装储代光代代表频变工(1一尺 、北線珠小屬 【0083】光硬化または、および熱硬化後の硬化版の る、その加熱は上記した加熱条件でよい。
 - きついくこるサき小夢全宗でよい小夢葉~霧・みて> なせる小野全宗でよこれが発光を関本室、社合器のこ、る 硬化したのち、加熱により熱硬化するのが一般的であ 光、C1に1機照離代業、やま、よら最の小野らせる合本 株(成分(82))きともに配合した光硬化と熱硬化を組 小翅黃獅青去((I8)代海) 附缺隔合塵光【2800】 。る水で間代00~01常逝より
 - 情神焼味。るサち小野フノ焼味コ上以乳脂解化剤の酵外 類と数すれる場合は、計合器の外類点なっ合語を((28) 代別) 群小錯畳舞するよう廃始開合重燃【1800】
 - 構成によっても異なるが、通常2,500~5,000mJ/cm²であ 代気の構造路部衛型小野 、制量根原線代業の考えるから 小野全宗ファイブ地単多小野米。るるブ酸银や用東の以 イトラハルをXよいるATX幾本丑高、みるもかとなけく しサキ、TAでーてンホーな、TAY トラバルをメ、TX最木 刊到、「大農水田高、「大腸水田高路、よ17」と高光の線代 業。る在了的像一位のる节根照多錄作業,上后最心小要 光六ノ合語多((18)代魚)院協開合重光【0800】 。るあつ所有が古れるから別野全

LI

事に耐犯が発展機の他祭本、ふた、るれる研測で率可 東かり数割か形状であっても、95%以上の極めて優れた転 ル魔コもと(キャン) 語びよむ(ち高) 5巻、かいなむ 類は13特、比決等職場の壁」時、るいてれち草藻と上別 新元状術な職機の型し用、>空社機関の3次不重びよさ 九部大街、新味頭、製油剤のお乳剤コリひらな、留利低、 、第200年の計画、北京の大学時は、現代時の収集、 10092] DEOLOGAR LARVARINEROT 30°Cであり、加熱時間は数~60分間である。

- 40 配合量などによって異なるが、通常、加売温度は150~2 なども発生しない。加熱条件は、有機過酸化物の種類や 數據,類牒,今九歲狀孫の時張為孫雄,九生。 るきつか 保持され、しかも耐熱性に優れた風形成形物とすること ままのそれが後間、>なとおは職別が吸の観力要全元 李に確化させる。このため、加熱硬化による緊那された 完全基社合重小化公尺 & 中科表 3 中期小颗全宏末 2 小水 例類、ファよことによって 加熱することによって、 観彩 よい熱を親小野全宗末六れち釈迦、JN教録【1600】 * Y
- 刊,(4.6.7.代十分代本一种最高的工程的一个分子的。)、H 【0000】抽「面にTS器網路形象付注、100~150C
- よれるドラシクミルバーオキサイドのM合が特に哲まし たりへつさんいけんしく、特に、 ヒーブチルンイドロバーオ 小猫蚤数市の型類化監高、よりプリム所被関合重点、プロ るれる視線されなし特界に額状熱域。るいてれき合語社 廃設耦合重禁、こりと 3 降設閑合重光、こり中構造路部隊 り容易にするためである。この方法においては、硬化型 よ多形類、ブサち小森し心多類小類全宗未、おいるヤエ OC 「「0089」での方法においる。 かっぱいまれるこ 「6800」 CP. 2.
- 我身才對坚徽の堅」軒の紛邪凝立ま、考了闭题以很身多 井守か略場、〉なるこをこむきとなれ能状況よいる人類 調や鋼帳のさ代那基、水式るパブノ青多型桝類な役員い **県れち弥伽も関小野全宗末。るや聖勝、鋭かせらざ違き** でする状況な職績、られなし替界の認光禁血を承基され ちあボ心熱小藥全宗未、さ叫、るす氷減多氷部な眺端ア J用動き壁」

 「用動き壁」

 「別別の要を完ま、アバズ【8800】 Omlow2 の範囲であり、最適条件を選択すればよい。
- 200~2000 ,常断、北量根照冀代录。& 含了形冠引密帮多 北海な職場、アのるいフノ青き掛構塑な役員い息れらぼ **凝、北魏小聚全宗末。& 下山中多小野米、北小なく 土**牌 類いな」主発がれ韻升研、類帳類、數據類、初訊類、0 る。この光硬化では、硬化酸の表面の粘着性がなくな サち小野全紀末によい路代案を顕正堂される流讯には上 表表をま、プリコ教局と13大人は、計入しに「1800」

0.2

c計多機能部類プリコ級同と去れ塩土、thtutate計コ **利用悪点は実践の本字達と監察のよこもない意味が発金** 宗心観小郵紙があるようこれで行き小野熊子中条の気

がてあった。賦形の転写率を測定した結果は95%であ 展の表面に賦形し、金型を構型した。金型の構型性は良 ZIOCにおいて30枠間、ZSOMPaの加圧下で、米硬化樹脂 、プル用き型金用紙類、コス、、カリ窓額をとこるパブリ いた。米硬化樹脂酸は、上記した稠定により、完全硬化 外線を3,600m1/cmとなるまで照射し、光硬化樹脂膜と (I)の塗布酸の厚さは4umであった。この塗布酸に紫 **構造時間場。六し市並に上版基本でサフィル用ターターに** ソコス、多(1) 構造構造機のこ。より機能多(1) 酵 Of 为陆温勘型小野了J稀落、合路含808.0: (品獎(养) スカセミセ・トティナングス・プラ 706 てエチホット ひよさねのと: イーレリクタメジャーしをメジンやチノロ 2.1.02.6] FAVVAXA99UV-1-108, 1, 4-10. .2) ロクジリイバーロキメジ<1例数実>176001

ーロキメジるれおコ1例数実<1例数払>【8600】 , 54份多置交银及31常非。(0

献実、ŁHV以るや用動き80.7:附加付いチン細いいてや 大の小干一エハジンリケジカハーしょてスツ ころではみ 01-16445544 (3.5.1.5.2) 045611

実、ブロ用き(1)構造路舗路のこ。かり襲略き(1) **所以陈田原工出界,了J会加重同多代本J同马工内**

01-166xxx44 (***0.1.5.2) 06x6/4 、Cvv7. 三角形似は崩れていた。 果は六し玄略3率を凍の板屋。 ないフリ外差全球は開閉 展別をれた光理化園脂屋を得た。 既形式発前の光硬化樹 SMIと同じ手腕と条件にしたがって、ガラス基板上に

ーロキ×じるわはコ1円献実<ε円強力>【0010】 。される見る職権関と関係を見られた。 AΞ、>到3/常非3%0公块基础入J宝路3率至36003/B 。六イブノ小野全宗は閩西閣外野米の南麓城市域。小科 **支側部部小野光六れら併加コ上が基木で作、ファルカ**リ スト打条と第手ン同と「内断実、ブル川を(2) 附加路部 随合して、発化型動能和成物(2)を調製した。この制 量同多代放之同么上例就来,上代以3.3.4日助多80.7: イ -4096kU4VNOTN-04kU4 ,510d3) ーロキメジるれはコ1例額実<2例数出>【6600】

献実、ブル用き(ミ)桝加脂脂酸のこ。立り関係き(ミ) **成为推議商型小野、フリ合語量同多代加リ同と1例** 献実、\$HVU3や用動き80.7: イーソリクやメリイ類小 代わりに、トリス (2-ヒドロキシエナル) イソシアヌ WI-1046x3/44 (2.9.1.5.2) 04/2014

場は話さく写像を平さずの代別。かいてした結果は 関は記されていた。 関いますとは 関いますという。 識拠小列光の前側結束線。六件多期調散小野光立れちま 聞いと同じ手順と条件にしたがって、ガラス基板上に配

35%と非常に低く、三角形状は崩れており、腹破壊も見

eur.

、ストルカノニお古るヤ屋太上は既と観覧【例画集】 [7600] Kapperolither. 那二种植类比他养本,从各个种烷二的种具个工多种养本 、0.1、21例就実の不以、るちつからこるを用あり器動密 数な数を数をのえな器類割断米、器類へEベムエミロス 、器類示表品所、器数字光、ブリる特部学品語の322千 **曽池岡、瀬端加米、瀬根東米、イーベムスリて、スペイ** OOLD XXVI-ELFFVV XXVINFVC J しな話き具件なきよぶし宝上、上ばる海陽魔部かけ この93】本発明の硬化型樹脂組成物を用いて製造さ 。るいろが動き 口力音器の公別基乎更數計時況加明風腦線の世界本 、口

るち、いかもよこるで研究に財団な解集、よフゃみき

での形状保持性にも優れている。従って、触形成形物

5. MAIL MANNEMBRASSOCCIERINALC

6. 实形、形状断九、破城、刺媒文どは起こらず、高温

養業の顕彰真金、Cよこはお常のとなむやくトデーマで・ ベネト、おヤベリややパス、去香蕉、フィ井朱島高、コ

温度もする合称高、Jが並まば加速機型小野の量気 机,SLLM基人C在空窗半位面表CommT.05号×mmX/劈 ×■02版、なで許多観測工成物を行った、縦50■× **李型金用領域ホリド語多状術研心の併典三位面側の#ル** 機3:0mm×草≥1:0mmの表面に、落さ1以■で先端間距離2 ×mm0.5操<7~1的效力70.134~1的截果;被延迟减>

MARCINE SAME SHOWS りに、所定の条件で熱機化を行ったUMAは、上記方在と 。立し出算る小園は平の園気略の向れら祭の街園、と 表表の主会 、は(%) 単石油の状況監会 、ふし気闘子 BAHRAMONARE, 574用含(001-99形定型:聚共700n of AIN)指凸凹面表为轮槽、二向九色直心积强心非消息 三多二2、0路夹中心代路街線の面表機調機小學。立つ出 () 現る4位間が然、好ぶし型部3型金、J 工成的場合は除火 宋の神し任下、南宋の温度と時間で発化制能競表面の中 所、付付の項は間連続を整金用領域と凝基をそれされる 現場とは認識とあることを確認した。この現代機能器で被覆 **ツンメルツスントーにトサ)指量蒸泡及学外光ひま** 法(0000matel) (Perhin-Elmer社製:System2000) お

得た。この硬化成から試験片を切り取り、フーリエ変機

のち、光確化、たよび必要により然確化させ、硬化原を

さいかない上表基人でなるが加速制度型小類、ファルカ

会件で熱硬化させた。別に、上記と同じ手順と条件にし し、強布限を光硬化させた。必要により、さらに所定の 30

たけでん、型式UVC-301W)を光源とする紫外線を照射

小関画表の異本堂内加脂調整、コ次、コンカ州多類市

ら、所定の照明量となるまでかいいライド灯((株)

並の構造融調的、アリ去剝が戻る所高、計合學の構造出

形式は動れ、腕髂塊も見られた。 「O I O A] <実施開3>1、3 - アサマンタンジオート ジメタクリレート(共栄社化学(株)製品): 6.58、ト リシクロ(5.2.1.0*・8) - 2 - デヤニルアクリレート: 1.08 2.58、ペンタエリスリトールトリメタクリレート: 1.08 およびイルガキュア1700 (チバ・スペシャルディ・ケミ カルズ (特)製品): 0.78を混合、溶解して硬化型樹脂 組成物 (III) を調製した。この幽脂組成物 (III)を、 スピンコーターを用いてガラス基板上に塗布した。 棚脂 組成物 (III)の塗布腮の厚さは7μmであった。この塗 布膜に紫外線を3,300mJ/cw となるまで照射し、光硬化 和底物 (III)の塗布腮の厚さは7μmであった。 2.00 充ピンコーターを用いてガラス基板上に塗布した。 棚脂 組成物 (III)の塗布腮の厚さは7μmであった。 2.00 本質により、大砂でにおいることを確認した。 次に、配形用金型を 完全硬化していることを確認した。 次に、配形用金型を 完全板化していることを確認した。 次に、配形用金型を 完全板化していることを確認していることを 完全板化していることを まることにはいることを まることにないることを まることにないることを まることにないることにないることを まることにないることを まることにないることを まることにないることを まることにないることを まることにないることにないることを まることにないること

解2と同じ成分を同量配合して、硬化型樹脂組成物 就実、よHCU1るで用数を80.0:MM計れ子2額ハリヘや 大のカデーエインシックリンジルエーテルのメ のイーフリクタメミンカデ (8.20.1.S.2) ロクミリイル 一口キメンるわさい2回離実<A的弾出>【2010】 。六骨多量な秩負コ常非、(人太ケ%24)果絡六人宝騰多 率戸遠の汎関、なっもつ役員も出型類の型金、なり型額 を型金、J領域に両表の製調商小要米、アイ王城の6m 次に、賦形用金型を用いて、250℃において30秒間、200 。ふしな難をとこるパブリル数全辰、(13)写路なし張 南、北湖間陽外駆米。ふしる瀬間陽外要米、し様別でま るなら「mooo、E多数代業に関訴をひこ。なったであった。 される単の風水塗の(11)が地域間間。 ふしボ並い土球 基スそれフィ用多ーやーにくつス、多(11) 構造財溜勘 合、溶解して硬化型樹脂組成物(II)を調製した。この <u> <u>駅</u>冬8£.0: (品螺 (料) スパカミヤ・トデルャビ까久</u> ・ハキ) ETIIでエキロやひよおお・0: (出前) 709 てェ キサイト、80.1:イーソリクをメリインパロでいーロキ メリイ 、80.5: (イーソリクをメルニルオイト) イーフ U44KVII4TV (1.2.1) 0443A14KV-1, T-

c・4なれる見〉全もい構の状態再三、そことごし宝飯フ 4. この米反射板の表面形状を触針大法面当の影視 3. こ。六 Jと確接対失、アノ音楽コミよるならwuloxれら呼き Aやニミれて、アトセナノコ土常、JM表の機能機が要 结果。195%了6.0、非常に良好交通を得た。最初された 立型の確型在は良好であった。**試形の転写率を概定**した 、大ノ整備を開金の表面に関形し、金型を整型した。 金型を用いて、250℃において30秒間、2504Pa分加任下 より、完全硬化していることを確認した。次に、賦形用 13版なし張浦、北海船間が発売へ来、なしる機能を行 最を得た。この塗布魔に紫外線を2,500€/√26となるま 赤丝(0 (VI) 燃漁陆温腾(Nm LE S. 写 、 」 去納小浸多解落 置し、さらに、少し滅圧下で50℃に加熱して、含有する 加い配室、アバ豚。かつ帝室に上が基木でたてい用る一 そーにくコス、多素高(VI)構造階部層のこ。かり要属 10.0gを混合、冷解して硬化型樹脂組成物 (IV) 溶液を :イーテチャハテーエハキメリーヒリヤくノキエひよさ 82.0: イトヤキャーハロイトハンスク、宛.0: (出前) 706 TEFAUL , 88.E: 1-1/19 TU 1/1-1/1X UIAVM ,82.0: 4-4U44 KVVAF (8.50.1.5 .2) ロケビリイハーロキメビ<A网動実>【3010】 ・なれる見な職権競と聴興職が見られた。

であり、非常に良好な値を得た。 「0105」 <比較的6>実施例3における1,3-7サ 「0105」 <比較的6>実施例3における1,3-5-トリアシ マンサンジートンメタクリレートの代わりに、1,3,5-トリアシ 一トリアクリロイルへキサビドロー1,3,5-トリアシ を同を会を使用する以外は、実施例3と同じ最かを同量 節知にか、で、一次ので、実施例3と同じ素を計し 節組成物(6)を用する以外は、実施例3と同じ素例と表件に 節組成物(6)を104年表別に では、かって、かった。 でいて、かった。 でいて、かった。 でいて、たかった、 でいて、たかった。 でいて、たかった。 でいて、たかった。 でいて、たかった。 を表に を表に でいて、たかった。 を表に でいて、たかった。 を表に でいて、たかった。 を表に を表に でいて、たかった。 を表に を表に を表に を表に を表に でいて、たかった。 を表に を表に を表に でいて、こと、 を表に を表に を表に を表に をまた。 でいて、 でいて、 をまた でいて、 でいて、 でいて、 でいて、 をまた でいて、 で

1

、スト・ななれる見〉全もい版の我領典三 、そ ころふし宝勝ブル用き指凸四面表法推動き状態面表の となるように素着して、光反射板とした。この光反射板 画に、常在にしたがって、アルミニウムを導き終の14m 表心別論的小野されち引加、六軒多面な役及コ常非、() とを確認した。賦形の転写率を拠定した結果は55%であ こるパアリ別要全完、クルコ宝器さし宝繭、北風部間外 形された氷ノ熱硬化樹脂酸とした。域形された氷ノ熱硬 M、ブリ熱加間代の27つで02、ブバ路、ふた水ケ投臭缸 哲学第の革命、なり生態を生き、しまるには、金型の概型性 型を用いて、140°Cで15秒間、180MPaの加圧下で光硬化 し、粘着性のない光硬化樹脂酸とした。次に、域形用金 た。この壁布属に紫外線を1,200g./cm/となるまで照射 得考顯亦並の(IV)於加脂問題のmuE含厚,J去紹小尺 さらに、少し滅圧下で30℃に加速して、含有する溶剤を 、八置放口勘室、ブい森、ふし市並コ上瀬基スでひつい 7 J

考了直提口對關金牌用版物和開業 6 专市多种無關占政会 こすことなく、敵綱形状が関係よく駆形された。十分な 母舎[6多数間へとなる子びよされば水砂、瀬畦麹、敷砂 機の和領域コリンシン、留表点景、外野全宗末、識別の書 小频 、(1.5)成为陈油商型小野の伊奈本【果成の伊桑】 [OIIO]

706 TL FRUIT , 82.E: 4-4U 97U 41U-4U X リエタング、記.る: イーソリクを入びく在下 (8.50.1.5 .2) ロウベリイハーロキメジ<3阿蘇実>【6010】 。立た44なれる見〉全約46個の状態色三、そ ころふし京勝ブル用多信凸凹面奏先接触多状欲面奏の 源様気米のこ。なしる源様気米、アノ青素コミよるなと m以1.0株ち草をムヤニミハア、フト社かし引出常、51面 办、非常に良好な値を得た。賦形された機化商脂膜の表 あつ%2641果苗介し宝篋多率写演の訊練。介っあつ役員 11<u>対</u>型線の型金。なく型線を型金、くりを無い面表の刺繍 て、250℃において30秒間、250%の加圧下で熱硬化樹 い用き型金用紙製、コオスピ。スト1気薪含とこるパブノ外 野全宗、代よコ宝既なし馬前、制規問職別野然。かしと 20分間、さらに150℃で20分間加熱して、熱硬化樹脂膜 第組成物(V)の塗布魔を得た。この塗布魔を、120°Cで 勝Cmu E S 算 、 J 去級小 戻 多 解 落 る 专 市 合 、 ブ J 療 肌 S 4 た。 頼いて、室温に放置し、さらに、少し減圧下で50℃ し赤並に上承基スでガフィノ用きーやーにくづえ、多所答 (V) 桝海豚調路のご。ころは鷹毛が溶(V) 桝海豚部樹 型小要ブリ網路、合風き80.01: イーマタブハデーエバ

用ターやーにくられ、多数路(IV) 構造駐調機のこ。か 」、要属含配格(IV)構加脂脂簡型小野ブリ補格、合品含

80.01: イータサイパデーエハキメハーにじやくソキエ

ひよさな、0:3 トヤキャーパルミクジ、86.0: (出頭)

考録のベーシイベロて

SEAL CVO2 CVS3 EVO3 EVI8 1V3S BCYAR BC75R CAO1 CAO4 BCOOK BCISh BCV2B BCV8B BOOM BOOTP BOOTP BOOSP NEGOT NEGOT PLEASE BACKE ASSIN RESTR RESTR 480IN 00ILLA LOVE 90VE SOVE FOVE COVE STOPP VHID BWOS BBOS BBIS BCOS RSON APON 600A 600A 600A (本意) ユーや引

* NOTICES *

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[1000]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to a hardening resin constituent, the hardening resin constituent, the hardening resin constituent excellent in especially detailed formativeness, and the detail, it is related with the hardening resin constituent which excels [surface \ after photo-curing or/and heat curing \ hardening resin constituent which excels [surface \ after photo-curing or/and heat curing \ hardened material] in detailed formativeness, and the detailed size enlargement molded product in which size enlargement of the detailed shape was carried out to the hardened

material surface.

[0000]

[Description of the Prior Art] The molded product which carried out size enlargement of the detailed shape to the surface or a surface has been used using a photo-curing type or a heat-hardened type resin composition as parts and members, such as a variety of optical instruments, liquid crystal display device, projection apparatus, and optical communication equipment. As an example of representation as such parts or a member, a Fresnel lens, a lenticular lens, a micro lens, a prism sheet, a light reflection plate, an optical diffusion board, a diffraction grating, etc. can be illustrated. About manufacture of such parts or a member, adiffraction grating, etc. can be illustrated. About manufacture of such parts or a member, adiffraction grating, etc. can be illustrated. About manufacture of such parts or a member, adiffraction grating, etc. can be illustrated. About manufacture of such parts or a member, adiffraction grating, etc. can be illustrated. About manufacture of such parts or a member, adiffraction grating methods for carrying out size enlargement of the minute shape have

been proposed. [0003]In [for example] the patent documents 1 in the field of a Fresnel lens, (A) Urethane (meta) acrylate and/or epoxy (meta) acrylate, (B) Pour in ethylenic unsaturation group content compounds other than (A), (C) semicarbaside compound, and the resin composition that consists of a (D) photopolymerization initiator between a metallic mold and a transparent substrate, it is made to harden by UV irradiation, and the art of manufacturing a Fresnel lens is substrate, it is made to harden by UV irradiation, and the art of manufacturing a Fresnel lens is substrate, it is made to harden by UV irradiation, and the art of manufacturing a Fresnel lens is substrate, it is made to harden by UV irradiation, and the art of manufacturing a Fresnel lens is substrate, it is made to harden by UV irradiation, and the art of manufacturing a Fresnel lens is substrate, it is made to harden by UV irradiation, and the art of manufacturing a Fresnel lens is

heat resistance is insufficient.

little coloring after heating (100 **) neglect, the value with important size of die shape, thickness of mold goods, amount of UV irradiation, etc. is not indicated. A fixed quantity of mold reproducibility has not furned and is not observed subjectively. Furthermore by this manufacturing method, there are the following problems.

manufacturing method, there are the following problems. [0004] (Meta) Since the rate of cure shrinkage of an acrylate compound is generally about 10% (volume), its mold-release characteristic is visible to fitness apparently, but one side is not so enough as the mold reproducibility of die shape. If a nail is forced on the mold-goods surface under ordinary temperature, marks will stick, it is indicated that this scratch is recovered in 30 minutes, and this does not show hardness flexible mold goods and sufficient, but it means that

[0005]In the patent documents 2 for example, Discrylate of ester of dimethacrylate:30 - 60-% of the weight hydroxy [(2)] PIPARIN acid, and neopentyl glycol which is ethyleneoxide denaturation bisphenol A: (1) 5 - 20-% of the weight phenoxy[(3)] ethyl, or phenoxyethyl acrylate: Depending on the case, with the resinous principle which consists of 25 to 50 % of the weight. M-vinyl pyrrolidone: (4) The ultraviolet curing type resin composition which consists of a resinous principle which added 1 to 6 % of the weight, and a photopolymerization initiator, It is made to intervene between the mold made of metal or a synthetic resin and transparent resin base which have Fresnel lens shape, and the production synthetic resin and transparent resin base which have Fresnel lens shape, and the production technology which irradiates with ultraviolet rays and forms a lens part in one is reported. There

are the following problems in this manufacturing method. [0006] Although a resinous principle (3) lowers the viscosity of a resin composition as described, and blended as a dilution monomer for avoiding the contamination of air bubbles, if become large, and a mold-release characteristic will become good, but lens mold transfer nature worsens. Although having elastic force is indicated as one of the features of a hardened material, although there is elastic force in a hardened material, there is no hardness, and heat

resistance is not enough.

[0007]In [for example] the patent documents 3 in the field of a lenticular lens, Thermoplastic polymer: (1) The active energy line hardening type resin composition which becomes 20 to 80 in resin composition 100 weight section weight section (2) intramolecular from the monomer applying to one side or both sides of a sheet-shaped transparent base material (3 mm or less in thickness), a flat tip or a rolled form lens mold is stuck, a lens pattern is transferred, the resin production which irradiated with and applied the activity energy line is stiffened, and the production technology which obtains a lens sheet is reported. There are the following problems in this manufacturing method

in this manufacturing method. [0008] Since a lot of thermoplastic polymer is blended (it is 20 to 80 weight section to resin

composition 100 weight section), removal of the air bubbles twisted and mixed in the coating method (the solution coating method, heating coating method, and extrusion coating method using a solvent are indicated.) is difficult. Since a lot of thermoplastic polymer (what has a linear structure) is blended, naturally heat resistance is remarkably low. Although a rolled form metallic mold with large (pitch 400micrometer, the curvature radius of 214 micrometers, a depth of 137 micrometers) lens pattern shape is used and it is described in the example that the lens pattern was transferred precisely, The state of the resin composition applied to the transparent base material is not different from thermoplastics material at all, therefore is dramatically difficult to transfer [a minute lens pattern and] especially a lens pattern of 10 dramatically difficult to transfer [a minute lens pattern and] especially a lens pattern of 10

[0011]In [for example] the patent documents 5 in the field of a prism sheet, an active energy micrometers or less, and is made to harden precisely are impossible. photo mask, hardening of minute sections and especially the thing you control the size of 10 method of carrying out photo-curing of a photopolymerization monomer like acrylate through a the microlens array hardened and produced is remarkably inferior to heat resistance. By the lot of [the above-mentioned resin composition] meltable polymers (thermoplastics) are mixed, removal of the air bubbles mixed at the time of the dissolution is dramatically difficult. Since a since it is necessary to make it hyperviscosity extremely in order to consider it as plate-like, polymers (an example 50 % of the weight of polymethylmethacrylates) in the monomer, and [0010] The above-mentioned resin composition is a resin composition which dissolved a lot of microlens array is reported. There are the following problems in this manufacturing method. with the parallel beam of ultraviolet rays, stiffens a non-hard spot, and produces a plastic mask is removed and the manufacturing method which irradiates that whole it is monotonous diameter], and pitch 390micrometer and forming a cylindrical lens part with convex, A photo lamp through 650-micrometer [in diameter], and pitch 800micrometer, or 350-micrometer [in in diameter are used, and it is a photo mask (in an example.). After irradiating with a chemical poise or more) which consists of an optical start type catalyst. U.5 mm in thickness and 5-6 cm It is plate-like (in an example.) about the resin composition (at a room temperature, it is 10,000 (thing meltable to (B)), and the (B) monomer (photopolymerization be possible) [0009] for example in the patent documents 4 in the field of a micro lens -- the (A) polymer micrometers or less.

http://www4.ipdl.inpit.go.jp/cgi-bin/tran_web_cgi_ejje?atw_u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww4.ipd... 5/6/2009

which produces the triangular prism sheet for liquid crystal displays in which many prism of the

releases a molded product from mold from a die are performed, The production technology

indicated to be desirable. The application process applied to a die, The laminating process which piles up a transparent base material (3 mm or less in thickness), the curing process which irradiates with and stiffens an activity energy line, and the release process which

construction curing polymerization thing.) (Meta) The acrylic ester system is especially

line hardening type resin composition (what is excellent in transparency and gives a bridge

long and slender section triangular shape whose angle of a vertical angle is 70-110 degrees was formed continuously is reported. The rate of bending flexibility of the obtained triangular prism sheet is made good [that it is 10000 - 50000 kg/cm²]. The sizes of a triangular prism are 70-90 micrometers in pitch, and 30-50 micrometers in height.

There are the following problems in this manufacturing method.

[0012]Although it is indicated that it had the shape as a design, in the resin composition which consists of an ingredient indicated in the example, the shape of the triangular prism after cure molding has a large rate of cure shrinkage, and in order to obtain the shape of the triangular prism to need, it produces big difficulty in the design of a forming mold. With the kind of ingredient which constitutes a resin composition, the rate of a compounding ratio, etc., in order that the rate of cure shrinkage may change a lot, the precise design of a die becomes much more difficult. In a resin composition with such a large rate of cure shrinkage, a minute-shaped more difficult. In a resin composition with such a large rate of cure shrinkage, a minute-shaped more difficult. In a resin composition with such a large rate of cure shrinkage, a minute-shaped more difficult. In a resin composition with such a large rate of cure shrinkage, a minute-shaped more difficult. In a resin composition with such a large rate of cure shrinkage, a minute-shaped prism sheet and especially the manufacture by the cure molding of a prism sheet of 10.

a depth of 0.1-3 micrometers of a crevice, internal angle-of-inclination-18-18 degree) against transcription mold is removed after pushing a transcription mold (the pitch of 5-50 micrometers, removed, and a photosensitive resin layer (2-5 micrometers) is formed on a glass substrate. A apparatus (more than 80-100 **x1 minute), the solvent contained in photopolymer liquid is resist system is applied to the glass base material upper surface. It heats using heating indicated as follows, for example in the patent documents 7. The photopolymer liquid of a [0015]in the field of the light reflection plate, the manufacturing method of the reflector is with having described above, extraordinary difficulty is produced in the design of a die. in order to form the shape of the refractility to need correctly for the completely same reason shrinkage of the acrylic resin of the ultraviolet curing type made desirable is large. Therefore, [0014])If hardening resin is used at all, cure shrinkage is not avoided but especially the cure about hardening resin. There are the following problems in this manufacturing method. example to be ultraviolet curing type acrylic resin system ink (refractive indicees 1.47 and 1.43) made preferred [5-10 micrometers]. On the other hand, it is the grade described in the shape of many pyramids, the shape of a washboard, etc. are illustrated, and the height is resin is especially preferred. As shape which has refractility, the shape of boiled fish paste, the resin film, it is supposed from on dimensional accuracy that an ultraviolet curing type acrylic and there is no restriction in hardening resin in any way on the other hand as a transparent than (200micro in thickness) about 80% of thing has preferred visible light fransmission base in the patent documents 6 is indicated as follows. Although it is supposed that not less resin is formed, for example as shape which has refractility on it with a transparent resin film [0013]in the field of the optical diffusion board, the manufacturing method with which hardening micrometers or less are impossible.

an unhardened photosensitive resin layer $(30 - 50 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{x} \ 30 \text{ seconds} - 10 \text{ minutes})$. It irradiates with ultraviolet rays from the rear-face side of a glass substrate (more than 50 mJ/cm^2), and a photosensitive resin layer is stiffened. It heats using heating apparatus (more than about [240 **] x1 minute), and a photosensitive resin layer is calcinated. Finally, aluminum is formed on the surface of a photosensitive resin layer, and a reflector is completed. There are the following problems in this manufacturing method.

[0016]The photosensitive resin layer of the thin film which removed the solvent from the applied photosensitive resin layer of the thin film which removed the solvent from the applied photosensitive resin layer of the thin film which removed the resin layer with an uncured state has insufficient film properties (hardness, intensity, etc.), and by minute mold aggressiveness of the transcription mold of shape. Destruction of a thin film, form collapse, exfoliation, etc. take place, and concave-shaped size enlargement is difficult. When carrying out die pressing and removing a next transcription mold from an unhardened photosensitive resin layer, die releasing of a photosensitive resin layer is bad, and destruction of the same system photopolymer generally has the large rate of cure shrinkage, the accurate size enlargement as a design is difficult. A heat-resistant photoresist system photopolymer (for example, imide system photoresist) also has the problem of generating a by-product (for example, imide system photoresist) also has the problem of generating a by-product (for

example, water) in heat cure reaction time. Polyfunctional urethane denaturation polyester. (meta-) acrylate (700 or more molecular weights): -- 25 to 45 % of the weight (B) polyfunctional (meta-) acrylate (700 or more molecular weights): -- 31 -- 50 % of the weight (C) monofunctional acrylate: -- the resin layer of the photopolymerization initiator being formed on a base, and, The diffraction grating in which the photopolymerization initiator being formed on a base, and, The diffraction grating in which the resin layer has repetition shape is proposed. An antireflection layer or a reflecting layer is formed in the surface. The resin layer which has repetition shape is fabricated by the casting molds, such as glass, metal, and a plastic, and it characterizes by the endurance method using molds, such as glass, metal, and a plastic, and it characterizes by the endurance

manufacturing method. [0018] Since both an ingredient (A) and an ingredient (B) are polyfunctional (meta) acrylate, their contraction at the time of photo-curing is large, and it is dramatically difficult to consider it as the minute shape as a design by cast molding. A molecular weight is large, durability test ** of an example is [only carrying out at 70 ** low temperature, and], and its heat resistance in an elevated temperature is poor as it is supposed that 700-5,000 (an example 860-3,000) are preferred as for the number average molecular weight of an ingredient (A).

of the obtained diffraction grating being excellent. There are the following problems in this

[Patent documents 1] JP,6-16721, A[Patent documents 2] JP,6-263831, A[Patent documents 3]

JP,7-128503,A[Patent documents 4] JP,6-208008,A[Patent documents 5] JP,6-67004,A[Patent documents 6] JP,6-196808,A[Patent documents 7] JP,11-42649,A[Patent documents 8] JP,6-0-196808,A[Patent documents 7] JP,11-42649,A[Patent documents 8] JP,6-67004,A[Patent docum

Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The above-mentioned conventional known art can be classified as follows as a method of manufacturing the detailed size enlargement molded product which used the hardening resin constituent.

- product which used the hardening resin constituent.

 ** Light or a manufacturing method made to heat-harden after pouring a hardening resin constituent into a die.
- ** Light or a manufacturing method which heat-hardens after pressing [or], dropping or applying a hardening resin constituent to a substrate, and pressing a size enlargement type.

 ** A manufacturing method which removes an uncured part after dropping or applying a hardening resin constituent to a substrate and carrying out photo-curing selectively through a
- photo mask. [0021]In the above-mentioned manufacturing method of ** **, since the rate of cure shrinkage is large, in the comer of design shape, a tip part, a pars basilaris ossis occipitalis, etc., there is a common problem that it is dramatically difficult to carry out size enlargement of the precise

shape as a design, and is easy to generate exfoliation with a substrate at the time of hardening, and distortion occurs in a hardened material. It is also difficult to obtain the molded

product which has sufficient intensity and heat resistance.

[0022]At cast molding in the method of the above-mentioned **, since removal of the mixed air bubbles is almost impossible, the air bubbles which remained lead to the defect of a molded product, and serve as an important quality defect with the molded product of an optical application especially. In the method of the above-mentioned **, after applying a hardening resin constituent to a substrate, the solvent to contain in the resin (constituent) layer which is not hardened [which removed by evaporation etc. and was formed]. A metallic mold etc. are pressed, when transferring and carrying out size enlargement of the shape, the film properties (hardness, intensity, adhesion, etc.) of a resin (constituent) layer are insufficient, and serious collapse after pressing and carrying out size enlargement of the metallic mold etc. in an unhardened resin (constituent) layer is dramatically large, and since die releasing becomes it is remarkable and poor especially in a detailed and precise mold, precise size enlargement is remarkable and poor especially in a detailed and precise mold, precise size enlargement is

impossible. [0023] This invention is made for the purpose of solving the problem of the above-mentioned conventional technology. Namely, the contraction at the time of hardening, the formation of incomplete full hard, cellular remains, and the film destruction at the time of size enlargement, Minute shape aims at providing the hardening resin constituent which can be manufactured simple for the detailed size enlargement molded product which has sufficient intensity by which

size enlargement was carried out good, and heat resistance, without generating problems, such as film peeling, shape collapse, and distortion.

such as film peeling, shape collapse, and distortion. [0024]Again this invention The contraction at the time of hardening, the formation of incomplete full hard, cellular remains, and the film destruction at the time of size enlargement, it aims at providing the detailed size enlargement molded product without problems, such as film peeling, shape collapse, and distortion, in which minute shape has sufficient intensity by which size enlargement was carried out good, and heat resistance, its manufacturing method, and the precision mechanical equipment with which this molded product was used.

[0025] [Means for Solving the Problem] This inventions are a compound which has (A) allcycle fellows hydrocarbon skeleton and a radical polymerization nature group at least, and a hardening resin constituent consisting of a (B) polymerization initiator.

[0026] This invention is the precision mechanical equipment with which a detailed size enlargement molded product, wherein it is obtained from the abovementioned hardening resin constituent, it uses a force piston for the hardened material surface again and size enlargement of the minute shape is carried out were used.

[0027]This invention is a manufacturing method of a detailed size enlargement molded product carrying out size enlargement of the minute shape to the hardened material surface, after making incomplete ** harden the above-mentioned hardening resin constituent thoroughly on a substrate further. In this invention, after making incomplete ** harden a hardening resin constituent thoroughly in this way, since size enlargement is carried out, cure shrinkage does not affect size enlargement shape, but can carry out size enlargement of the minute shape as design simple. Since size enlargement is carried out to a hardened film-like hardened material at the time of size enlargement of minute shape, serious problems, such as film destruction, film peeling, shape collapse, and distortion, are not generated at all, either. That is, all technical problems that a Prior art in a manufacturing method of a detailed size is, all technical problems that a Prior art in a manufacturing method of a detailed size

invention. [0028]The artificer of this invention was able to find out that an above-mentioned method was applicable only to a hardening resin constituent which uses specific hardening resin as an ingredient, and were able to reach this invention.

enlargement molded product using a hardening resin constituent holds can be solved by this

[Embodiment of the Invention] Fundamentally, the hardening resin constituent of this invention uses as an essential ingredient the compound (it is written as an ingredient (A) among this specification.) which has (A) alicycle fellows hydrocarbon skeleton and a radical polymerization nature group, and the (B) polymerization initiator (it is written as an ingredient (B) among this appecification.). In this invention, as occasion demands, the compound (it is hereafter written as

polymerization nature group, they are an acrylyl group (meta), an acrylamide (meta) group, photopolymerization initiator or a thermal polymerization initiator. Specifically as such a radical radical polymerization with either an optical exposure or heating under existence of a of this invention has is a basis which contains the unsaturated bond which can carry out a [0032] The radical polymerization nature group which the compound which is an ingredient (A) or more cyclic one. diluent of the compound which has a polycyclic type slicycle fellows hydrocarbon skeleton of 2 which has a 1 cyclic alicycle fellows hydrocarbon skeleton is effectively used as reactive structure is preferred, and the thing of 3 or more cyclic one is more preferred. The compound formativeness of minute shape, the thing of 2 or more cyclic ones which has bulky molecular [0031]In the above-mentioned alicycle fellows hydrocarbon skeleton, if it chooses from the alicycle fellows hydrocarbon skeletons, such as a dodecane. hydrocarbon skeletons, such as an undecane, tetracyclo [6.2.1.13, 6.0^{2, 7}] There are 4 cyclic Deccan (adamantane), methyladamantan, tricyclo [6.2.1.0 2] 3 cyclic alicycle fellows fellows hydrocarbon skeletons, such as Deccan, tricyclo [5.2.1.0 2,6] Deccan, tricyclo [3.3.1.1 3,6] Bicyclo [nonane,] [4.4.0]Bicyclo [Deccan (decahydronaphthalene),] [4.2.2]2 cyclic alicycle Bicyclo [heptane (norbornane),] [3.2.1]Bicyclo [octane,] [4.2.0]Bicyclo [octane,] [4.3.0] cycloheptane, and cyclooctane,] [2.1.1]Bicyclo [hexane,] [4.1.0]Bicyclo [heptane,] [2.2.1] as dicyclohexyl, dicyclohexyl methane, 2,2-dicyclohexyl propane, tricyclohexyl methane 1 and 3, 5-trimethylcyclohexane, Bicyclo [1 cyclic alicycle fellows hydrocarbon skeletons, such hydrocarbon, specifically Cyclopentane, cyclohexane, A methylcyclohexane, ethylcyclohexane, hydrocarbon skeleton of C_5 - C_6 is especially preferred. When it illustrates with cyclic saturated it carries out, $C_5 - C_{12}$ are known, but chemically, $C_5 - C_8$ are stable and its alicycle fellows \mathbb{C}_{6} expresses that the carbon number of a ring is 6. The following is also the same notation. If substituent like an alkyl group. An endocyclic carbon number (it is written as C.) For example, hydrocarbon combination (carbon-carbon bonding which forms a ring), and may have a hydrocarbon skeleton may have a duplex or an unsaturated bond like a triple bond as skeleton and a steroid skeleton are also contained in a broad sense. The alicycle fellows property, there are 1 cyclic and a polycyclic type of 2 or more cyclic one, and a terpene Jellows hydrocarbon skeleton is a cyclic hydrocarbon skeleton which does not show aromatic alicycle fellows hydrocarbon skeleton and a radical polymerization nature group. An alicycle Ins an instruction of the compound which is an ingredient (A) of "ingredient (A)" this invention has an ingredient (A) without having an alicycle (A') fellows hydrocarbon skeleton. an ingredient (A').) which has a radical polymerization nature group is used together with an

and a vinyl group (an allyl group and a meta-allyl group are included.). The following is also the same. An ethynyl group, an isopropenyl group, a vinyl ether group, a vinyl thioether group, a

vinyl ketone group, a vinyl ester group, a vinylamino group, etc. are mentioned. the notation of this detailed in the letter one, an acrylyl group (meta-), an acrylamide (meta-) group, etc. includes and means "an acrylyl group and a methacryloyl group", and "an acrylamide group and a methacryloyl group", and "an acrylamide group

and a methacrylamide group", respectively.

[0033]As for the compound of an ingredient (A), it is preferred to have a radical polymerization nature group in [two or more] a molecule, and two or more radical polymerization nature group. The film property or heat resistance to which size enlargement of the radical polymerization nature group is carried out in use of only one compound will not necessarily become sufficient. Even if they differ, respectively, and two or more radical polymerization groups which it has in the same molecule are the same, they are not cared about. The groups which has one radical polymerization nature group can be effectively used as

reactive diluent. [0034]From a viewpoint of hardenability (polymerization nature) or the physical properties of a hardened material, two or more desirable radical polymerization nature groups, (Meta) It is chosen from the group which consists of an acrylyl group, and is chosen from the group, and a vinyl ester group, and is chosen from the group which consists of an acrylamide (meta) group, and is one is a vinyl group more consists of an acrylyl group (meta), an acrylamide (meta) group, and a vinyl group more

preferably. [0035]In the compound which is an ingredient (A) of this invention, the slicycle fellows hydrocarbon skeleton and the radical polymerization nature group may be connected directly, and, Or -O-, -CH $_2$ O-, -(CH $_2$) $_2$ O-, (CH $_2$) $_3$ O-, -O(CH $_2$) $_2$ O-, -O(CH $_2$) $_3$ O-, -O(CH $_2$) $_3$ O-, -OCH $_2$ CH(CH $_3$) O-, -CH $_2$ O-, -CH $_2$ O-, -OCH $_2$ CH(CH $_3$) O-, -CH $_2$ O-, -CH $_2$ O-, -OCH $_2$ O-, -O

resistance, it is not desirable.

[0036]"Even it small among the compounds which have the above-mentioned alicycle fellows hydrocarbon skeleton and a radical polymerization nature group as an ingredient (A) of this invention Preferably cyclic [2 or more] The polycyclic type alicycle fellows hydrocarbon skeleton of 3 or more cyclic one, It is preferred to use the compound which has the two or more above-mentioned radical polymerization nature groups" (it is hereafter written as a compound (a1).). At this time, "The compound which has a 1 cyclic alicycle fellows hydrocarbon skeleton and one or more radical polymerization nature groups." (it is hereafter written as a compound (a2).) — when using it effectively as reactive diluent, the compounding ratios of a compound (a1) and a compound (a2) are diluent, and a compound (a2).) — when using it effectively as reactive diluent, and are ratios of a compound (a1) and a compound (a2) are diluent as a compound (a1).

[0037]In this invention, "The compound which has an alicycle fellows hydrocarbon skeleton of a polycyclic type, and one radical polymerization nature group." (it is hereafter written as a compound (a3).) — when using it effectively as reactive diluent, the compounding ratios of a compound (a1) and a compound (a3) are 100:0-60:35

(weight section) preferably.

[0038] The compound which does not have an alicycle fellows hydrocarbon skeleton and has a radical polymerization nature group in "ingredient (A')" this invention as described above when the adjustment and improvement in the viscosity control of the hardening resin constituent of this invention or the physical properties of a hardened material are required (an ingredient (A') may be used together.) Compounds, such as an aliphatic series system which has the abovementioned radical polymerization nature group as a compound of such an ingredient (A'), for example, an aromatic system, and a heterocyclic system, are mentioned. also in an ingredient (A'), use of the compound which has two or more bases chosen from the group which consists of an acrylyl group, an acrylamide (meta-) group, and a vinyl group as (meta-) a radical of an acrylyl group, an acrylamide (meta-) group, and a vinyl group as (meta-) a radical

polymerization nature group is preferred.

[0039](Meta) As an example of an aliphatic series system compound of having two or more acrylyl groups, Ethylene-glycol-di(metha)acrylate, 1, and 2- and 1, 3-propyleneglycol di(meth) acrylate, 1, 4-butanediol di(metha)acrylate, neopentyl glycol di(metha)acrylate, GURISERINJI acrylate, penta ERIS RITORUTORI (meta) acrylate, Pentaerythritol tetra (meta) acrylate, acrylate, penta ERIS RITORUTORI (meta) acrylate, Pentaerythritol tetra (meta) acrylate, dipentaerythritol tetra (meta) acrylate, The Tori (meta) acrylic acid adducts of dipentaerythritol hexa (meta) acrylate, trimethylolethane triglycidyl ether, and trimethylolpropane triglycidyl ether, The Tori (meta) acrylic acid adducts of glycerol triglycidyl ether, the tetra (meta) acrylic acid adducts of ditrimethylol propane tetraglycidyl ether, the tetra (meta) acrylic acid adducts of ditrimethylol propane tetraglycidyl ether, The hexa (meta) acrylic acid adducts of ditrimethylol propane tetraglycidyl ether, The hexa (meta) acrylic acid adducts of ditrimethylol propane tetraglycidyl ether, The tetra (meta) acrylic acid adducts of ditrimethylol propane tetraglycidyl ether, The hexa (meta) acrylic acid adducts of ditrimethylol propane tetraglycidyl ether, The hexa (meta)

adducts of dipentaerythrifol hexa glycidyl ether, etc. are mentioned. [0040](Meta) As an example of an aromatic system compound of having two or more acrylyl groups, Ethyleneoxide and propylene oxide addition di(meth)acrylate of bisphenol A and F, di(meth)acrylate, A 9,9-bis[4-(meta) acryloyl ethoxyphenyl] fluorene, A 9,9-bis[4-(meta) acryloyl ethoxyphenyl] fluorene, A 9,9-bis[4-(meta) acryloyl ethor. The Jl (meta) acrylic scid adducts of F diglycidyl ether, The Jl (meta) acrylic acid adducts of bisphenol A, F screw (glycidyloxy ethyl ether), and a screw (glycidyl propyl acid adducts of bisphenyl and the 3,5,3',5'-tetramethyl biphenyl 4, the Jl (meta) acrylic acid adducts of 4'-diglycidyl ether, The naphthalene- 1, the Jl (meta) acrylic acid adducts of 6-diglycidyl ether, The Tori (meta) acrylic acid adducts of 1,2-tetrakis (p-glycidyl phenyl ether) ether) ether, The Jl (meta) acrylic acid adducts of 1,2-tetrakis (p-glycidyl phenyl ether) ether) ether. The Jl (meta) acrylic acid adducts of 1,2-tetrakis (p-glycidyl phenyl ether) ether, The Jl (meta) acrylic acid adducts of 2,9-bis(p-glycidyl phenyl ether) ether, are mentioned.

[0041](Meta) As an example of a heterocyclic system compound of having two or more acrylyl groups, A 1,4-Jl (meta) acryloyl piperazine, 2,4-Jl (meta) acryloyl 5,5-dimethylhydantoin, 1,3,5-Tori (meta) acryloyl hexahydrotriazine, screw [2-(meta) acryloyloxyethyl]-(2-hydroxyethyl) isocyanurate, Z, the Jl (meta) acrylic acid adducts of triglycidyl 5,5-dimethylhydantoin, The Tori (meta) acrylic acid adducts of triglycidyl 5,5-dimethylhydantoin, The Tori (meta) acrylic acid adducts of triglycidyl isocyanurate, Z,4,6-tris (dihydroxy methylamino)-1,3,5-triazine hexa (meta) acrylate, etc. are mentioned.

[0042](Meta) As an example of a compound of having two or more acrylamide groups, N,N-methylenebis (meta) (acrylamide), 1,4-(meta) (acrylamide methyl) phenylene, etc. are

mentioned. [0043]As an example of a compound of having two or more vinyl groups, m- and p-divinylbenzene, bis(4-allyloxy phenyl)propane, 1,5-diallyl-3-propyl isocyanurate, 2,4,6-tris (vinylmethoxy)-1,3,5-triazine, 1,3,5-Tori (meta) allyl isocyanurate, etc. are mentioned. [0044]the oligomer system compound which is low molecular weight polymer which has two or more bases chosen from the group which consists of an acrylyl group (meta-), an acrylamide (meta-) group, and a vinyl group as a compound of an ingredient (A') can also be used. As oligomer, polyphenol condensates, such as a novolac type, a polyester oligomer, polyether oligomer, polyphenol condensates, such as a novolac type, a polyester oligomer, polyether oligomer, polyphenol condensates, such as a novolac type, a polyester oligomer, polyether

oligomer, polyurethane oligomer, etc. are mentioned. [0045] As a radical polymerization nature group, as an oligomer system compound which has two or more acrylyl groups (meta), Phenol, cresol, bisphenol A, and the poly (meta) acrylic acid adducts of the novolac type polyphenol condensate of diphenol, The poly (meta) acrylic acid adducts of a tris(hydroxyphenyl) methane condensate, Bisphenol A and the JI (meta) acrylic acid adducts of the condensate of F and epichlorohydrin, the poly (meta) acrylic acid adducts of the condensate of F and epichlorohydrin, the poly (meta) acrylate of an acid adducts of the condensate of F and epichlorohydrin, the poly (meta) acrylate of an acid adducts of the condensate of F and epichlorohydrin, the poly (meta) acrylate of an

oligomer, etc. are mentioned. [0046]As an ingredient (A'), the compound which has compatibility to an ingredient (A) is independently used for two or more kinds also in the above-mentioned compound, combining. When using it combining two or more kinds of compounds, it is preferred to choose the compound of each other with good compatibility. this invention – setting – an ingredient (A') – losdings – an ingredient – (– A –) – an ingredient (A') – a total amount – 30 – % of the weight – less than – desirable – 20 - % of the weight – less than – desirable – 20 - % of the weight – less than – desirable – 20 - % of the weight – less than – it is .

[0047] The polymerization initiator which is an ingredient (B) of "ingredient (B)" this invention is an essential ingredient (B)" this invention. As an ingredient (B) of this invention, a photopolymerization initiator (it is hereafter written as an ingredient (B1).) or/and a thermal polymerization initiator (it is hereafter written as an ingredient (B-2).) are used. It depends for selection of a polymerization initiator on a curing method. When making it face to harden the hardening resin constituent of this invention in detail and

performing photo-curing independently, a photopolymerization initiator (ingredient (B1)) is blended independently, a thermal polymerization initiator (ingredient (B-2)) is blended independently, and when carrying out combining photocuring and heat curing, a photopolymerization initiator (ingredient (B1)) and a thermal polymerization initiator (ingredient (B-2)) combine, and are blended.

[0048]Ingredient (B1)

The photopolymerization initiator which is an ingredient (B1) of this invention is an essential ingredient for stiffening the hardening resin constituent of this invention by optical exposure. Of course, when making it harden by electron beam irradiation, it is unnecessary, but as a curing method, it is dramatically expensive, and, generally hard to adopt

method, it is dramatically expensive, and, generally hard to adopt. [0049]As a photopolymerization initiator (ingredient (B1)), there is no compound which is limited to this invention, The photopolymerization initiator currently generally used, i.e., acetophenones, and benzophenones. Diacetyl, benzyl, benzoin, benzoin ether, Benzyl dimethyl ketals, benzoyl benzoate, and hydroxyphenyl ketone. All of organophosphorus compound system photopolymerization initiators, such as carbonyl compound system photopolymerization initiators, such as carbonyl compound system photopolymerization initiators, such as aminophenyl ketone, CHIRAUMU sulfide, and thioxan tons, acyl phosphine oxide, and acyl phosphinate, etc. can use it. In this invention, the photopolymerization initiator of such various sorts is independently used combining two or more kinds.

[0050] The loadings of a photopolymerization initiator (ingredient (B1)) are 1 - 8 weight section of an ingredient (A)) are 1 - 8 weight section of an ingredient (A) and preferably 0.5 to 10 weight section to total amount 100 weight section of an ingredient (A). Since loadings become poor [a photoresist] in less than 0.5 weight sections and become insufficient [the film strength of a hardened material], size enlargement of the detailed shape cannot be carried out precisely, but poor size enlargement, such as film destruction, film peeling, and shape collapse, happens. If a compounding ratio exceeds ten weight sections, since it will have influence bad to the film property of a hardened material in weight sections, since it will have influence bad to the film property of a hardened material in

which a hardening reaction becomes rapid too much, it is not desirable.

[0.051]Ingredient (B-2)

The thermal polymerization initiator which is an ingredient (B-2) of this invention is an essential ingredient for stiffening the hardening resin constituent of this invention with heat. Not less than about 30 ** of not less than about 60 ** thermal polymerization initiators are preferably used for pyrolysis temperature among the thermal polymerization initiator which decompose with heat and generate a radical as a thermal polymerization initiator (ingredient (B-2)). Especially use of the organic peroxide which does not generate a by-product like [among the compounds generally used as a thermal polymerization initiator of a radical polymerization reaction from the former] a gas or water as such a thermal polymerization initiator is preferred. If pyrolysis temperature uses the thermal polymerization initiator below about 30 **, since the resin temperature uses the thermal polymerization initiator below about 30 **, since the resin

composition of this invention will become unstable, it is not desirable. [0052]By a pyrolysis, organic peroxide generally generates two radicals and according to chemical atructure. It is classified into alkyl or aryl hydroperoxide, dialkyl or diaryl peroxide, alkyl peroxide acids and its ester species, diacyl peroxide, and ketone PAOI sides. Any organic peroxide can be used in this invention.

peroxide can be used in this invention.

[0053] The loadings of a thermal polymetrization initiator (ingredient (B-2)) are 1 - 4 weight section preferably 0.5 to 5 weight section to total amount 100 weight section of an ingredient (A) and an ingredient (A). Since loadings become poor [thermosetting] in less than 0.5 weight sections and become insufficient [the film strength of a hardened material], size enlargement of the detailed shape cannot be carried out precisely. If a compounding ratio exceeds five weight sections, since a hardening reaction will become rapid too much and destruction and extoliation of a hardened material will occur, it is not desirable. In this invention, it may be used extoliation of a hardened material will occur, it is not desirable. In this invention, it may be used combining two or more kinds of organic-acid-peroxide-izing.

combining two or more kinds of organic-scid-peroxide-izing.
[0054]When a photopolymerization initiator (ingredient (B1)) and a thermal polymerization initiator (ingredient (B-2)) combine and are blended, each loadings are as having described

above. [0055] The compound which has one radical polymerization nature group in intramolecular may be further blended with the hardening resin constituent of reactive diluent this invention as reactive diluent without having an alicycle fellows hydrocarbon skeleton. Reactive diluent is blended when the viscosity of a resin composition, hardenability and formativeness, the physical properties of a size enlargement molded product, etc. need to be adjusted. As such a compound, as for the radical polymerization nature group which it has one piece in intramolecular, in order to make a photoresist and thermosetting equivalent to an ingredient (A) as much as possible, it is preferred that they are especially an acrylyl group (meta), an acrylamide (meta) droup or a vinyl group

acrylamide (meta) group, or a vinyl group.
[0056](Meta) As a compound which has one acrylyl group, For example, n-, i- and t-butyl (meta) acrylate, Z-ethylhexyl (meta) acrylate, Methoxy ethylene glycol (meta) acrylate, phenyl (meta) acrylate, Phenoxyethyl (meta) acrylate, benzyl (meta) acrylate, Biphenyl (meta) acrylate, o-, m-, and p-phenyl (meta) acrylate, o-, m- and p-phenylbenzyl (meta) acrylate, 1-naphthyl (meta) acrylate, Tetrahydrofurfuryl (meta) acrylate, 1-hydroxyethyl (meta) acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl morpholine,

etc. are mentioned. [0057](Meta) As a compound which has one acrylamide group, acrylamide (meta), diacetone (meta) acrylamide, N-methylol(metha)acrylamide, etc. are mentioned, for example. [0058]As a compound which has one vinyl group, styrene, alpha-methylstyrene, o-, m- and p-vinyltoluene, 1-vinylnaphthalene, N-vinylcarbazole, N-vinyl pyrrolidone, etc. are mentioned, for

[0059]Also in such reactive diluent, especially the thing for which the boiling point uses not less example.

the hardening resin constituent of this invention, the formativeness of a hardened material, etc. than 150 ** of especially not less than 200 ** reactive diluent from the viscosity and stability of

the total amount of an ingredient (A) and an ingredient (A'). It may be used combining two or [0060] As for the loadings of reactive diluent, 10 or less % of the weight is usually preferred to is preferred.

series, alicycle fellows, aromatic system hydrocarbon, alcohols, ester species, ether, ester evaporation removal, photo-curing or before heat-hardening. As a solvent, there are aliphatic in order to reduce the viscosity of a resin composition. However, the solvent needs to carry out Insolvent may be blended with the hardening resin constituent of solvent this invention more kinds of reactive diluent.

diethylbenzene etc. are mentioned. ethylbenzene, cumene, mesitylene, n-, sec- and t-butylbenzene, p-cymene, o-, m-, and ptrimethyl hexane, cyclohexane, ethylcyclohexane, Decalin, toluene, o-, m- and p-xylene, [0062] As an example of hydrocarbon, for example N-octane, n-nonane, n-Deccan, 2,2,5alcohols, ether alcohol, ester ether, ketone, and heterocycles.

3-heptanol, 1- and 2-octanol, a 2-ethyl-1-hexanol, cyclohexanol, 2-, 3- and 4-methyl methyl-1-butanol, i-pentyl alcohol, 3-methyl-2-butanol, neopentyl alcohol, 1-hexanol, 1-, 2- and [0063]As an example of alcohols, for example n- and i-butanol, 1-, 2- and 3-pentanol, 2-

acetate, cyclohexyl acetate, propionic acid-n-butyl, ethyl butylate and -n-butyl, ethylene glycol acid-n- and -i-pentyl and acetic acid-n- and -sec-hexyl, acetic acid-2-ethylhexyl, cyclohexyl [0064]As an example of ester species, for example Acetic acid-n-, -i-, and -sec-butyl, Acetic cyclohexanol, 1,2-ethanediol, a 1,2-propanediol, etc. are mentioned.

-m-, and -p-toluene, benzyl ethyl ether, ethylene glycol diethylether, diethylene glycol dimethyl [0065] As an example of ether, for example Di-n-butyl ether, an anisole, Phenetol, methoxy-o-, diacetate, etc. are mentioned.

glycol mono-n-butyl ether, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, propylene glycol monomethyl Ethylene-glycol-monoethyl-ether and ethylene glycol mono-n- and -i-propyl ether, Ethylene [0066]As an example of ether alcohol, for example Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ether, diethylene-glycol diethylether, etc. are mentioned.

[0067] As an example of ester alcohols, ethylene glycol mono- acetate, ethylene glycol mono-nether, dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether, etc. are mentioned.

[0069]As an example of ketone, 2- and 3-hexanone, methyl-i-butyl ketone, 2-, 3- and 4ether acetate, ethylene glycol n-butyl ether acetate, etc. are mentioned, for example. [0068]As an example of ester ether, ethylene glycol methyl ether acetate, ethylene glycol ethyl propionate, glycerol monoacetate, etc. are mentioned, for example.

heptanone, 2-, 3- and 4-octanone, di-i-butyl ketone, cyclohexanone, 3-, 4-

methylcyclohexanone, etc. are mentioned, for example. [0070]As an example of heterocycles, dioxane, furfuryl alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, etc.

are mentioned, for example. [0071]As the boiling point of a solvent, the range of 100-200 ** is preferred. Since it is easy to evaporate the boiling point in less than 100 **, it is difficult to maintain the solvent amount in the hardening resin constituent of this invention, and it cannot keep viscosity of a resin composition constant easily. If the boiling point exceeds 200 **, evaporation removal is conversely difficult, and since it becomes easy to remain in a resin composition and a

hardened material, it is not desirable. [0072]What is necessary is just to blend the loadings of a solvent until they serve as hardening resin constituent viscosity to need, and it is arbitrary and there is no restriction in particular.

Two or more kinds of solvents may be used together. [0073]In the hardening resin constituent of this invention, as long as it is a range which does not check photo-curing or a heat-curing reaction, a small amount of additive agents, such as polymerization inhibitor, a defoaming agent, a thixotropy grant agent, a leveling agent, a

coupling agent, and *******-proof, may be added if needed. [0074]Since size enlargement is carried out after facing manufacturing a detailed size enlargement molded product from the hardening resin constituent of above-mentioned this invention and hardening to incomplete ** thoroughly, Minute shape can provide the detailed size enlargement molded product which has sufficient intensity by which size enlargement was carried out good, and heat resistance, without generating problems, such as the contraction at the time of hardening, cellular remains and film destruction at the time of size enlargement, film peeling, shape collapse, and distortion. Methods of manufacturing a detailed size enlargement molded product from the hardening resin constituent of this invention include the following two-molded product from the hardening resin constituent of this invention include the following two-molded product from the hardening resin constituent of this invention include the following two-

way-type methods. [0075](Method I) After stiffening the hardening resin constituent of this invention thoroughly on a substrate, size enlargement of the minute shape is carried out to the hardened material surface. Even it this method carries out complete cure of the hardening resin constituent of this invention, it uses demonstrating the heterogeneous characteristic of having a film property which size enlargement is easy to be carried out. In detail, the hardening resin constituent of this invention is first applied on a substrate. When the solvent is used, it is necessary to carry out evaporation removal. What is necessary is just to perform spreading with a publicly known coating method, for example, the roll coat method, the curtain coat method, the bar coat method, a spin coat method, the knife coat method, the dipping coat method, a spray coating method, acreen printing, etc., so that predetermined thickness may be obtained. In the case of a thin film of 10 micrometers or less, the spin coat method is suitable.

cure is advantageous. invention, photo-curing is performed independently, and the method of carrying out complete photo-curing is excellent in handling nature, a cure rate, etc. compared with heat curing, in this since it ends with one step of curing processes, it is advantageous as a result. Generally, since thoroughly. If photo-curing or heat curing is performed independently and stiffened thoroughly, substrate, or it carries out combining photo-curing and heat curing, and is made to harden [00/9]Next, photo-curing or heat curing is independently performed to the coating film on a sides, a glass substrate is put on the coating film surface after solvent removal. be used only for one side, and may be used for rear surface both sides. In the case of both molded product, generally it is the range of number -1000micrometer. A glass substrate may [0078]Although the coating film thickness before hardening changes also with uses of a temperature into less than the decomposition temperature of a thermal polymerization initiator polymerization initiator (ingredient (B-2)) is blended -- warming -- it is necessary to make pressure or decompression in the bottom, etc. are mentioned. the case where the thermal after spreading, a room temperature, or warming -- the method of neglecting it under ordinary [0077]what kind of method may be adopted as evaporation removal of a solvent -- for example, surface of a glass substrate may be carried out using a coupling agent or a primer. excellent in heat resistance or surface smoothness is preferred. The surface treatment of the [0076] Although the spreading board in particular is not restricted, the glass substrate which is

[0080]In the case of the photo-curing which blended the photopolymerization initiator (ingredient (B1)), irradiating with ultraviolet rays is common. As a light source of ultraviolet rays, although there are an ultrahigh pressure mercury lamp, a high-pressure mercury-vapor lamp, a low pressure mercury lamp, metal halide light, a carbon arc lamp, xenon light, etc., use of a high-pressure mercury-vapor lamp or metal halide light is preferred. When performing photo-curing independently and carrying out complete cure, the amount of UV irradiation changes also with ingredient composition of a hardening resin constituent, but it is usually changes also with ingredient composition of a hardening resin constituent, but it is usually

2,500 - 5,000 mJ/cm². [0081]In the case of heat curing which blended the organic peroxide (ingredient (B-2)) which is a thermal polymerization initiator, it heats more than the pyrolysis temperature of the above mentioned organic peroxide, and it is stiffened. Cooking time is usually for 10 to 60 minutes. [0082]In hardening which combined the photo-curing which blended both organic peroxide (ingredient (B-2)) with the photopolymerization initiator (ingredient (B1)), and heat curing, it is common to heat-harden with heating first, after carrying out photo-curing by UV irradiation. In this case, even if it does not carry out complete cure of the coating film by photo-curing, nomplete cure can be carried out according to continuing heat curing. The above-mentioned heating conditions may be sufficient as the heating. [0083]Since the hardened state of the hardening layer after photo-curing or/and heat curing [0083]Since the hardened state of the hardening layer after photo-curing or/and heat curing

can be measured using a Fourier-transform-infrared-spectroscopic-analysis device, a photochemical reaction calorimeter, etc., the curing conditions, as for, the hardening resin constituent of this invention carries out complete cure can be selected suitably.

[0084]Then, if size enlargement of the detailed shape is carried out to the hardening layer surface obtained by the above-mentioned curing method using a force piston, a detailed size enlargement molded product will be fabricated. It releases from mold, after pressing against a hardening layer the force piston which has detailed shape and making a hardening layer an enlargement molded product will be fabricated. It releases from mold, after pressing against a hardening layer the force piston which has detailed shape and making a hardening layer and the above-mention, holding in detail the substrate with which the hardening layer can carry out size enlargement of the detailed shape good, without causing the exfoliation from a substrate, destruction or shape collapse of size enlargement, etc., since it has a good film property which size enlargement is easy to be carried out even if complete cure is carried out.

The mold-release characteristic of the force piston after size enlargement is also good. Size enlargement is carried out under a heated state in order to soften a little hardening layer and to enlargement is carried out under a heated state in order to soften a little hardening layer and to

make size enlargement easier. [0085]Although the detailed size enlargement conditions by a force piston change also with component composition of the resinous principle (an ingredient (A) or an ingredient (A), and an ingredient (A)) of the hardening resin constituent of this invention, Usually, a pressure is 200 - 300MPa preferably 100 to 400 MPa under the cooking temperature at 200-300 **, and 150-300 ** at time is 20 to 50 to 50 coconde

** of time is 20 to 50 seconds preferably for 5 to 60 seconds.

[0086](Method II) After carrying out photo-curing (formation of incomplete full hard) of the coating film moderately and carrying out size enlargement to an incomplete full hard-ized membrane surface as a manufacturing method of another detailed size enlargement molded product of this invention, it is the method of carrying out complete cure according to heat product of this invention, it is the method of carrying out complete cure according to heat product of this invention, it is the method of carrying out complete cure according to heat product of this invention, it is the method of carrying out complete cure according to heat product of this invention, it is the method of carrying out complete cure according to heat

rather than the case of a complete cure film. [0087] The coating film first formed on the substrate is made to form into incomplete full hard by ultraviolet rays like the method I in detail. The adhesiveness of the surface of a hardening layer is lost, and if it becomes film destruction, film peeling, and a film property that shape collapse does not generate at the time of size enlargement, photo-curing will be stopped by this photocuring. Since the incomplete full hard-ized film has a good film property which size enlargement is easy to be carried out, it can carry out size enlargement of the detailed shape enlargement of the detailed shape precisely. The amount of UV irradiation is the range of 500 - 2000 mJ/cm², and should just

usually choose an optimal condition. [0088] Subsequently, size enlargement of the detailed shape is carried out to an incomplete full hard-ized film using a force piston. That is, it releases from mold, after pressing against an incomplete full hard-ized film the force piston which has detailed shape and making the minute

shape of a force piston transfer, holding the substrate with which the incomplete full hard-ized film was formed to a heated state. Without causing the exfoliation from a substrate, destruction or shape collapse, etc., since it has a good film property which size enlargement is easy to be carried out, the incomplete full hard-ized film can carry out size enlargement of the detailed shape good, and its mold-release characteristic of the force piston after size enlargement is

also good.

[0089]Also in this method, size enlargement processing is carried out under a heated state in order to soften a little incomplete full hard-ized film and to make size enlargement easier. In this method, the thermal polymerization initiator is blended with the photopolymerization initiator into the hardening resin constituent. Since size enlargement is carried out holding to a heated state, as a thermal polymerization initiator, combination of pyrolysis type organic peroxide is preferred, and especially combination especially of t-butyl hydroperoxide or dicumyl peroxide is preferred, and especially combination especially of t-butyl hydroperoxide or dicumyl peroxide is preferred, and especially combination especially of t-butyl hydroperoxide or dicumyl

peroxide is preferred.
[0090] The application-of-pressure time of the detailed size enlargement conditions by a force piston is enough in several seconds - 20 seconds under the cooking temperature at 100-150 **, low pressure may be comparatively sufficient as a pressure, and it is usually the range of 50

- 200MPa. [0091] Complete cure of the incomplete full hard-ized film by which size enlargement was carried out to the last is carried out with heat. That is, the radical polymerization nature group which remains in the incomplete full hard-ized film by which size enlargement was carried out complete cure film by heating. For this reason, there is almost no cure shrinkage of the complete cure film by heat cure by which size enlargement was carried out, size enlargement shape is held as it is, and it can be considered as the size enlargement molded product, nor extellent in heat resistance. Neither shape collapse of a size enlargement molded product, nor extelliation, destruction, etc. are generated. Although heating conditions change with kinds, loadings, etc. of organic peroxide, cooking temperature is 150-250 **, and change with kinds, loadings, etc. of organic peroxide, cooking temperature is 150-250 **, and change with kinds, loadings, etc. of organic peroxide, cooking temperature is 150-250 **, and change with kinds, loadings, etc. of organic peroxide, cooking temperature is 150-250 **, and

cooking time is usually for a number - 60 minutes.

[0092] The detailed size enlargement molded product of this invention manufactured in accordance with the above methods I and the method II does not have problems, such as the contraction at the time of hardening, cellular remains and film destruction at the time of state of some collapse, and distortion, and shape with a detailed force piston is transferred with sufficient accuracy. Although there is no restriction in particular, even if the depth (height) and width (pitch) are the detailed shape of several micrometers, size enlargement of the minute shape of a force piston is carried out by the extremely outstanding enlargement of the minute shape of a force piston is carried out by the extremely outstanding detailed size of not less than 95%. Softening temperature is not less than 250 **, and the detailed size enlargement molded product at 250 **.

for 1 hour, modification, shape collapse, destruction, exfoliation, etc. do not take place, but are excellent also in the shape retentivity in an elevated temperature. Therefore, under high process, and the ion plating method, even it it vapor-deposits a metal thin film to a size enlargement molded product, detailed shape does not change into it. The detailed size enlargement molded product, detailed shape does not change into it. The detailed size enlargement molded product of this invention is excellent also in adhesion with intensity or a

substrate. [0093] The detailed size enlargement molded product manufactured using the hardening resin constituent of this invention, Taking advantage of the feature which was described above, as parts and members, such as a Fresnel lens, a lenticular lens, a micro lens, a prism sheet, a light reflection plate, an optical diffusion board, and a diffraction grating, It can be used for a variety of precision mechanical diffusion board, and a diffraction grating, It can be used for a display device, projection apparatus, and optical communication equipment. Although the following examples explain this invention more concretely, this invention is not limited to an example.

[Example] An examination and measurement followed the method of carrying out the account

in a complete cure state. After having attached the glass substrate and size enlargement calorimeter (Seiko Instruments make: form PDC121), and checked that a hardening layer was device (the product made by Perkin-Elmer: System2000), and the photochemical reaction test was cut off, and it measured using the Fourier-transform-infrared-spectroscopic-analysis and necessity, and the hardening layer was obtained. This piece of a hardening layer blank the same procedure and conditions as the above, it was made to heat-harden by photo-curing Independently, after applying a hardening resin constituent on a glass substrate according to made to heat-harden on condition of further predetermined as occasion demands. resin composition coating film, and photo-curing of the coating film was carried out. It was UVC-301W) as a light source until it became a predetermined dose from the surface side of a ultraviolet rays which use metal halide light (Co., Ltd. excels and it does not come out form carried out, and it formed the coating film of the resin composition. Next, it irradiated with the case of the resin composition containing a solvent, evaporation removal of the solvent was thickness of 0.7 mm applied the hardening resin constituent of the specified quantity, in the depth of 1 micrometer. On the smooth glass substrate, the surface with a 50 mm by 50 mmx using the size enlargement public-funds type which arranged triangular convex form shape in a (Examples 1-4 and the comparative example 1 - 3.0 mm by [7>] 3.0 mm 1.0 mm in thickness) the size enlargement processing examination by aggressiveness pressing down on the surface < size enlargement examination; the section with a distance between tips of 2 micrometers did .gniwollof fo

public-funds type which were covered with this hardening resin film between hot platena, carrying out size enlargement processing in the center section of the hardening resin membrane surface in aggressiveness pressing down, and a predetermined, predetermined femperature and time and releasing a metallic mold from mold, it took out from between hot platens. The sensing pin type surface unevenness meter (the product made by KLA Tencor: sections of the size enlargement portion of a hardening resin membrane surface of triangular sections of the size enlargement state of triangular shape was measured. The transfer rate shape, and the size enlargement state of triangular shape, and the size enlargement state of the shape was computed from the average value of the size of a metallic mold, and the measured value of the depth direction of size enlargement.

[0095]< size enlargement examination; instead of performing example 5> photo-curing, the heat curing on condition of predetermined.

near curing on condition of predetermined.

[0096] < size enlargement examination; the size enlargement examination was done like the described method after example 6> size enlargement except having performed check of having performed heat curing on condition of further predetermined, and a size enlargement hardening layer being in a complete cure state, and measurement of the transfer rate after heat curing.

out to glass substrate Kami was obtained using this resin composition (1). Complete cure of conditions as Example 1, the photo-curing resin layer by which size enlargement was carried and the hardening resin constituent (1) was prepared. According to the same procedure and diglycidyl ether, an equivalent amount of the same ingredients as Example 1 were blended, A lonedate, except using methacrylic acid 2 mol addition:7.0g of bisphenol A [0098]Dimethylol tricyclo in the <comparative example 1 $= 1.2.1.0^{2.6}$ Instead of measured the transfer rate of size enlargement is 95%, and obtained the very good value. seconds. The mold-release characteristic of the metallic mold was good. The result of having metallic mold was released from mold under the application of pressure of 250MPa for 30 270 **, size enlargement was carried out to the surface of the photo-curing resin layer, and the the above-mentioned measurement. Next, using the size enlargement public-funds type, in photo-curing resin layer. The photo-curing resin layer checked carrying out complete cure by irradiated with ultraviolet rays until it became 3,600 mJ/cm², and it was considered as the thickness of the coating film of resin composition (I) was 4 micrometers. This coating film was This resin composition (I) was applied on the glass substrate using the spin coater. The products):0.80 g was mixed, it dissolved, and hardening resin constituent (I) was prepared. cyclohexane dimethanol dimethacrylate:3.0g, and IRGACURE 907(Tiba Specialty Chemicals [0097]<Example 1> dimethylol tricyclo [5.2.1.0 2 , 6] Deccan dimethacrylate: 7.0 g, 1, 4-

the photo-curing resin layer before a size enlargement examination was carried out. The result of having measured the transfer rate of size enlargement was as low as 55%, and triangular shape had collapsed.

[0099]Dimethylol tricyclo in the <comparative example 2> example 1 [5.2.1.0^{2, 6}] Instead of Deccan dimethacrylate, except using trimethylolpropanetrimethacrylate:7.0g, an equivalent amount of the same ingredients as Example 1 were blended, and the hardening resin constituent (2) was prepared. According to the same procedure and conditions as Example 1, the photo-curing resin layer by which size enlargement was carried out to glass substrate Kami before a size enlargement examination (2). Complete cure of the photo-curing resin layer before a size enlargement examination was carried out. The result of having measured the transfer rate of size enlargement is dramatically as low as 20%, triangular shape has collapsed, and film destruction and film peeling were also seen.

[0100]Dimethylol tricyclo in the <comparative example 3> example 1 [5.2.1.0^{2, 6}] Instead of Deccan dimethacrylate, except using tris(2-hydroxyethyl) isocyanuric acid trimethacrylate. 7.0g, an equivalent amount of the same ingredients as Example 1 were blended, and the hardening resin constituent (3) was prepared. According to the same procedure and conditions as substrate Kami was obtained using this resin composition (3). Complete cure of the photocuring resin layer by which size enlargement was carried out to glass curing resin layer before a size enlargement examination was carried out. The result of having measured the transfer rate of size enlargement is dramatically as low as 35%, triangular shape measured the transfer rate of size enlargement is dramatically as low as 35%, triangular shape has collapsed, and film destruction was also seen.

[0101]<Example 2> dimethylol tricyclo [5.2.1.0², ⁶] Deccan dimethacrylate: Bicyclo [6.0 g, / 4-methyl-7,7-dimethyl] [2.2.1]Heptanyl methacrylate (isobornyl methacrylate): 3.0 g, Trimethylolpropanetrimethacrylate: 1.0 g, IRGACURE 907(above):0.4g and 1173(Tiba Specialty Chemicals products):0.3 g of DAROKYUA were mixed, it dissolved, and hardening resin constituent (II) was prepared. This resin composition (II) was applied on the glass substrate using the spin coater. The thickness of the coating film of resin composition (II) was bulcometers. This coating film was irradiated with ultraviolet rays until it became 3,000 mulcm², and it was considered as the photo-curing resin layer along out complete cure by the above mentioned measurement. Next, using the size enlargement public-funds type, in 250 **, size enlargement was carried out to the surface of the photo-curing resin layer, and the metallic mold was released from mold under the application of pressure of 200MPs for 30 seconds. The mold-release characteristic of the application of pressure of 200MPs for 30 seconds. The mold-release characteristic of the metallic mold was good. The result of having measured the transfer rate of size enlargement is

95%, and obtained the very good value. [5.2.1.0 2,6] Instead of [5.2.1.0 2,6] Instead of

Deccan dimethacrylate, except using methacrylic acid 2 mol addition:6.0g of bisphenol F diglycidyl ether, an equivalent amount of the same ingredients as Example 2 were blended, and the hardening resin constituent (4) was prepared. According to the same procedure and conditions as Example 2, the photo-curing resin layer by which size enlargement was carried out on the glass substrate was obtained using this resin composition (4). Complete cure of the photo-curing resin layer before a size enlargement examination was carried out. The result of having measured the transfer rate of size enlargement was as low as 45%, and triangular shape had collapsed.

[0103]Dimethylol tricyclo in the <comparative example 5> example 2 [5.2.1.0^{2, 6}] Instead of Deccan dimethacrylate, except using dipentaerythritol hexamethacrylate:6.0g, an equivalent amount of the same ingredients as Example 2 were blended, and the hardening resin constituent (5) was prepared. According to the same procedure and conditions as Example 2, the photo-curing resin layer by which size enlargement was carried out on the glass substrate was obtained using this resin composition (5). Complete cure of the photo-curing resin layer before a size enlargement examination was carried out. The result of having measured the before a size enlargement examination was carried out. The result of having measured the transfer rate of size enlargement was dramatically as low as 35%, triangular shape collapsed,

and film destruction was also seen. [0104]The < example 3> 1, 3-adamantane-diol dimethacrylate (Kyoeisha Chemicals products): 6.5 g, tricyclo [5.2.1.0², 6] -2-decenyl acrylate: 2.5 g, pentaerythritol trimethacrylate: 1.0g, and 1700(Tiba Specialty Chemicals products):0.7 g of IRGACURE were mixed, it dissolved, and hardening resin constituent (III) was prepared. This resin composition (III) was applied on the glass substrate using the spin coater. The thickness of the coating film of resin composition (III) was 7 micrometers. This coating film was irradiated with ultraviolet rays until it became (III) was 7 micrometers. This coating film was irradiated with ultraviolet rays until it became layer checked carrying out complete cure by the above mentioned measurement. Next, using size enlargement public-funds type, in 230 **, size enlargement was carried out to the surface of the photo-curing resin layer under the application of pressure of 200MPs for 30 seconds, and the metallic mold was released from mold. The mold-release characteristic of the metallic mold was good. The result of having measured the transfer rate of size enlargement is metallic mold was good. The result of having measured the transfer rate of size enlargement is

95%, and obtained the very good value. [0105]instead of [of 1 in the <comparative example 6> example 3, and 3-adamantane diol dimethacrylate] — 1, 3, and 5 - doria — except using KURIROIRU hexahydro 1,3,5- triazine:6.5g, an equivalent amount of the same ingredients as Example 3 were blended, and the hardening resin constituent (6) was prepared. According to the same procedure and conditions as Example 3, the photo-curing resin layer by which size enlargement was carried conditions as Example 3, the photo-curing resin layer by which size enlargement was carried continuous as Example 3, the photo-curing resin layer by which size enlargement was carried continuous as Example 3, the photo-curing resin layer by which size enlargement was carried continuous as Example 3, the photo-curing resin layer by which size enlargement was carried continuous as Example 3, the photo-curing resin layer by which size enlargement was carried continuous as Example 3, the photo-curing resin layer by which size enlargement was carried continuous as Example 3, the photo-curing resin layer by which size enlargement was carried continuous as Example 3, the photo-curing resin layer by which size enlargement was carried continuous as Example 3, the photo-curing resin layer by which size enlargement was carried continuous as Example 3, the photo-curing resin layer by which lay

solution was prepared. This resin composition (V) solution was applied on the glass substrate methyl ether acetate: 10.0g were mixed, it dissolved, and the hardening resin constituent (V) pentaerythritol -- doria -- KURIRETO:3.5g, t-butyl hydroperoxide:0.2g, and ethylene glycol [0.108]<Example 5> dimethylol tricyclo [5.2.1.0.1.0] Deccan dimethacrylate: -6.5 g and enlargement was dramatically as low as 50%, and triangular shape had collapsed. examination was carried out. The result of having measured the transfer rate of size (7). Complete cure of the light / the heat-curing resin layer before a size enlargement enlargement was carried out on the glass substrate were obtained using this resin composition. procedure and conditions as Example 4, the light / heat-curing resin layer by which size blended, and the hardening resin constituent (7) was prepared. According to the same ethyleneoxide addition, an equivalent amount of the same ingredients as Example 4 were A lone/hate, except using dimethacrylate.6.5g of 2 mol of bisphenol A [0107]Dimethylol tricyclo in the <comparative example 7> example 4 [5.2.1.0.4.5] Instead of sensing pin type surface unevenness meter, collapse of triangular shape was not seen at all. plate. When the shape of surface type of this light reflection plate was measured using the set to about 0.1 micrometer in thickness, and on it, it was considered as the light reflection accordance with the conventional method, aluminum was vapor-deposited so that it might be the surface of the hardening resin film by which size enlargement was carried out, in measured the transfer rate of size enlargement is 95%, and obtained the very good value. On mold. The mold-release characteristic of the metallic mold was good. The result of having application of pressure of 250MPa for 30 seconds, and the metallic mold was released from **, size enlargement was carried out to the surface of light / heat-curing resin layer under the the above mentioned measurement. Next, using the size enlargement public-funds type, in 250 heat-curing resin layer. Light / heat-curing resin layer checked carrying out complete cure by became 2,500 mJ/cm 2 , then it heated for 30 minutes at 120 ** , and was considered as light / resin composition (IV) was obtained. This coating film was irradiated with ultraviolet rays until it decompression for a while was carried out further, and the coating film of 3-micrometer-thick room temperature, evaporation removal of the solvent heated and contained at 50 ** under solution was applied on the glass substrate using the spin coater. Then, it was neglected to the and the hardening resin constituent (IV) solution was prepared. This resin composition (IV) hydroperoxide:0.2g, and ethylene-glycol methyl-ether acetate: 10.0 g was mixed, it dissolved pentaerythritol -- doria KURIRETO: -- 3.5 g, IRGACURE 907(above):0.3 g, cumene-[0106]<Example 4> dimethylol tricyclo [5.2.1.0 $^{2,\,6}$] Deccan dimethacrylate: -- 6.5 g and triangular shape collapsed, and film destruction and film peeling were seen. having measured the transfer rate of size enlargement was dramatically as low as 40%, photo-curing resin layer before a size enlargement examination was carried out. The result of

sensing pin type surface unevenness meter, collapse of triangular shape was not seen at all. plate. When the shape of surface type of this light reflection plate was measured using the set to about 0.1 micrometer in thickness, and on it, it was considered as the light reflection accordance with the conventional method, aluminum was vapor-deposited so that it might be value. On the surface of the hardening resin film by which size enlargement was carried out, in having measured the transfer rate of size enlargement is 95%, and obtained the very good checked carrying out complete cure by the above mentioned measurement. The result of carried out. The light / heat-curing resin layer by which size enlargement was carried out and was considered as the light / heat-curing resin layer by which size enlargement was release characteristic of the metallic mold was good. Then, it heated for 20 minutes at 200 **, 180MPa for 15 seconds at 140 **, and the metallic mold was released from mold. The moldcarried out to the surface of the photo-curing resin layer under the application of pressure of adhesiveness. Next, using the size enlargement public-funds type, size enlargement was became 1,200 mJ/cm², and it was considered as the photo-curing resin layer without resin composition (VI) was obtained. This coating film was irradiated with ultraviolet rays until it decompression for a while was carried out further, and the coating film of 3-micrometer-thick temperature, evaporation removal of the solvent heated and contained at 50 ** under was applied on the glass substrate using the spin coater. Then, it was neglected to the room the hardening resin constituent (VI) solution was prepared. This resin composition (VI) solution peroxide:0.2g, and ethylene-glycol methyl-ether acetate: 10.0 g was mixed, it dissolved and pentaerythritol -- doria KURIRETO: -- 3.5 g, IRGACURE 907 (above):0.3 g, dicumyl-[0.109]<Example 6> dimethylol tricyclo [5.2.1.0 2,6] Deccan dimethacrylate: -- 6.5 g and sensing pin type surface unevenness meter, collapse of triangular shape was not seen at all. plate. When the shape of surface type of this light reflection plate was measured using the set to about 0.1 micrometer in thickness, and on it, it was considered as the light reflection accordance with the conventional method, aluminum was vapor-deposited so that it might be the surface of the hardening resin film by which size enlargement was carried out, in measured the transfer rate of size enlargement is 95%, and obtained the very good value. On mold. The mold-release characteristic of the metallic mold was good. The result of having application of pressure of 250MPa for 30 seconds, and the metallic mold was released from 250 **, size enlargement was carried out to the surface of the heat-curing resin layer under the by the above mentioned measurement. Next, using the size enlargement public-funds type, in as the heat-curing resin layer. The heat-curing resin layer checked carrying out complete cure coating film was heated for 20 minutes at 150 more ** for 20 minutes at 120 **, and was used further, and the coating film of 3-micrometer-thick resin composition (V) was obtained. This the solvent heated and contained at 50 ** under decompression for a while was carried out using the spin coater. Then, it was neglected to the room temperature, evaporation removal of

[Cffect of the Invention]With the hardening resin constituent of this invention, the detailed size enlargement was improved minute shape by accuracy and which has sufficient intensity and heat resistance can be manufactured simple, without causing problems, such as the contraction at the time of hardening, the formation of incomplete full hard, cellular remains and film destruction at the time of size enlargement, film peeling, shape collapse, and distortion.

[.enob noitslans1T]